THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1833. [NO. 2289.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor will be happy to receive Gentlemen desirous of waiting upon His Lordship, on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Breakfast, at 9 o'clock.

G. UPTON,
Private Secretary.

Govt. House, Parell, 15th Nov. 1833.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to Wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Bombay, on Tuesday, the third day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Session, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this seventh day of November, in the fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King William IV.

A. N. SHAW,
Sheriff.

ઢંઢેરો

(શ્રી મુમબઇમાં) ફક્ત ઢંઢેરો ફકચ તથા ખબર ફીમાંથી ભફેર ફકચજે શ્રી મુંમબઇ ની જ્યડીફિકટર ની શ્યપરીમ ફોરટ આગલ શેશન બેશશે જે ફાંણે ફોરટ તરેચ તેજ ચેકરમો શ્રી મુંમબઇનાં ફોટ મધે મંગમવારને દીને તારીખ ૩ જી દીજેમબર આવતા મડીનાં નીએ ફલાફ ૧૧ નાં પેફેલ પોફોરનાં શેશન ભરાશે અને તેજ જંગા ઉપર તેજ વેલાએ આદમીરાલટી શેશન એટલજે દરીઆવરદી ખાતાનાં નેમાવની શાલા બેશશે શારાતુ ફે જે ફોજ માંણશનો ટંટો અથવા ખુન અથવા વાંફાંણમોની ચોરી અથવા દરીયાનાં ચાંચીયા ચોરો અથવા તરફટ અથવા ફરેફ બીજી તફશીરનો દાવો ફોએ તેનાં ણશ પોતાનો મુદો ખરો ફરવા શાતુ જે દાફાડો ઉપર છાપેલોજે તે દાફડે તથા ઉપર છાપેલા ઠેફાંણે તાંફાં તેફનાં મુવાડી અભાર શાફેદી આપે અને પોતે ફાજર થાસે અને માંણશો ફોરટનાં ફોફમ વગાર ફોરટમાંથી જેમે નફી—તારીખ ૭ મી નવમેબર તથા અંગારેજનાં પાદશાફ ફુલીઅમ ચોથાનુ વરશ ચોથું

એ—એન—શાફા

શારીફ

…e at the Godowns of Messrs. …RCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., …s Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at …. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 16th November, 1833.

…OR SALE—No. 12 of the QUARTER…LY ARMY LIST. Price, rupees 3.

SACRED BUILDINGS.

THE CHURCH of our LADY DE ESPERANCA, re-erected under the Auspicies of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of this Presidency, was Consecrated by the RIGHT REVEREND MILES PRENDERGAST, late Bishop of *Malabar* (in consequence of the indisposition of the Bishop of ANTIFALLI), on the 14th instant, at 7 A. M. under the usual formalities, and is now ready for the performance of Divine Service.

A HIGH MASS, in Celebration of the Feast of our LADY DE ROZARIO, will be performed, on Sunday, the 17th of this month, preceded by Vespers in the course of the previous night.

Bombay, 15th November, 1833.

PROSPECTUS.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL, AND OTHER MILITARY COURTS, &c.

Price to Subscribers, in boards..... Rs. 8
Bound..... „ 10

I.—MILITARY POLICE of Cantonments, Camp, Provost-Marshal, &c.

II.—INQUESTS, with the General Orders, and Rules on the subject, drawn from Legal and Medical Writers, (cases given.)

III.—COURTS OF INQUIRY:
1. To inspect wounded officers.
2. Relative to Deserters.
3. Conduct of Soldiers previous to Discharge.
4. To obtain information, generally.
5. Solicited to clear Conduct or Character.
6. To see if grounds for Trial.
7. To investigate Criminal Acts, involving Felonies and Crimes punishable by Law.

IV.—EFFECTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. King's, Company's, and Native Troops. The Act of Parliament, (6 Geo. c. 61. A. D. 1825,) for Committees to act without reference to Registrar. General Orders and Rules relating to Committees. Distinguishing *Testates* from *Intestates.*

V.—COURTS OF REQUESTS. The General Orders and Rules relating thereto: (cases given.)

VI.—COURTS-MARTIAL, (some select cases)
1. Regimental, &c.
2. Regimental on Line March.
3. Appeal to General Courts-Martial.
4. District Courts-Martial.
5. Detachment on Service.
6. General Courts-Martial, Writs, &c. &c.

The whole will comprise the most useful information, derived from the latest and best works, without speculative opinions; with an Index, Marginal Notes, &c.

By Captain W. HOUGH, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Sirhind Division, *Author of the Case-Book* (1821,) *and Practice of Courts-Martial, 2d Edition,* (1825.) Dedicated by Permission, to His Excellency, General the Honorable Sir E. BARNES, G. C. B. &c. *Commander-in-Chief in India.*

The above work will be forthwith published by MESSRS. THACKER AND CO. of Calcutta, and may be had by Residents in the Bombay presidency on application to MESSRS. BECKWITH AND CO.

TO LET for an office—An apartment in rear of Messrs. Beckwith and Co's., Office, which was formerly occupied as the Civil Pay Office. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 16th November, 1833.

NOTICE.—Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on Wednesday, the 20th November, inst. Sundry Jewels, and Gold and Silver Joys, which have been pledged to Merwanjee Rustomjee by Dorabjee Manockjee Chinoy, for securing repayment of a debt to a large amount due by the latter to the former.—Due notices of the sale have been given to the party concerned.

The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. of the day specified above. The Jewels will be exposed to public inspection from Monday next the 18th inst. until the time of sale.

On the same day will be put up a variety of other Goods and property among which is a case of elegant Challis for Ladies dresses.

ON Friday, the 22nd inst, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, and CO. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Chintzpoogly, the Household Furniture and Property of the VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON, consisting of Couches, Chairs, Tables, Skreens, Jackwood Cot, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Hanging Lamps, a Cheval Glass, Grand Piano Forte, by Broadwood, an English built Chariot, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The property may be viewed on Wednesday next the 20th inst. and following day.

Further particula… and Catalogues will speedily appear.

B…y, 13th Nov. 1833.

ON Saturday next, the 23d inst., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, & CO. will sell by Public auction, without reserve, in a Godown in Apollo Street, a large Assortment of Earthenware, consisting of Soup and Dessert Plates, Dishes of sizes, wash-hand Basons, Ewers, Butter Tubs, Sugar Boxes, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Muffin plates, &c. &c. &c.

The whole will be on view on Thursday next, the 21st. inst.

ON Monday, the 25th inst. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence in Rampart Row, the Household Furniture and Property of Capt HOUGHTON, I. N. comprising handsome Tables, Couches, Chairs, Wall-shades, a Lustre, Wardrobes, Cot and Bedding, Dressing Tables, a handsome full toned Cabinet Piano Forte by "Wornum," a choice collection of Books, a Carriage and Horses, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c. &c. Catalogues will appear early, with an intimation when the property may be viewed.

ON Wednesday, the 27th November, inst. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at his Residence in Rampart Row, the Household Furniture and Property of J. D. DEVITRE, Esq. returning to Europe, comprising Plate, Plated and Glass Ware, Sideboard, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Dinner and Breakfast service, a very handsome set of Plated Dish Covers, with Dishes to match, Hanging Lamps, Lustres, and Wall Shades, Cooking utensils, &c. &c. &c.

AT NOON,

A London built Chariot and Harness, with a pair of well matched Chesnut Carriage Horses, that go well in single or double Harness, and a Madras built Palanquin.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Handsome powerful Grey Arab Horse, 14—2 in height, perfectly quiet, and broken in for Parade purposes. Price moderate.

The Horse may be seen by giving a day's notice to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. have for Sale at their Godowns, the following Wines, which they recei…

1st. Growth Claret of superior quality. from Messrs. Carbonell and Son, at	Rs.	45	per doz.
Do. do. do. in Pints	"	23	do. do.
2nd. Growth, in quarts	"	30	do. do.
Port Wine in pints and quarts, per doz. quarts	"	24	do. do.
Superior old Sherry, do. do.	"	26	do. do.
French Claret, Latour, from Thomas Dunkin Bourdeaux, at	"	20	do. do.
Do. do. Lafitte	"	20	do. do.
Do. do. Monton	"	20	do. do.
Do. do. Carbonieux	"	15	do. do.
Do. do. St. Estephe	"	16	do. do.
Do. do. Haut Talenge,	"	16	do. do.
Do. do. Paulliac	"	20	do. do.
Do. do. Medoc	"	10	do. do.
Hermitage Rouge	"	20	do. do.
Do. Blanc	"	25	do. do.
Frontignan	"	18	do. do.
Schloss Johanissberg, 1st. quality from the Agent of the Estate on which the Wines are grown, at	"	40	do. do.
Do. do. 2d	"	25	do. do.
Rheingaur (*vintage* 1819)	"	25	do. do.

Terms—Cash, or a reference for payment

SALE by Auction. BECK AND CO.—on Tuesday next, 19th instant, will sell off by public outcry and chiefly without any reserve, the following collection of Goods, viz.—Plated ware consisting of large and small Salvers, Bottle Stands, Liquor and Egg Frames, Chamber and Table Candlesticks, &c. &c. Thermometers of sizes in Morocco Cases, Portable Travelling Bags, soft Blankets of sizes, Russia Duck of various textures, Long Cloths, half and whole Cotton Hose, Ivory handled Table Cutlery, a few cwt. of patent Shot of different Nos. Coarse, Cutlery, about 250 dozen of ripe Hodgson's Beer, 40 dozen of excellent Lisbon, sundry other Wines and Liquors, a great variety of useful Household Furniture and at 1 P. M. any Vehicles, Horses, and other Cattle that may be received.

Frobes Street, 16th November, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NASSERWANJEE AND FURDONJEE, have for sale at their shop opposite the Secretary's Office, an Invoice of very superior Saddlery consisting of Carriage and Buggy Harnesses, Hunting, Racing, and Ladies Side Saddles and Bridles, and sundry Spare Saddlery.—They have also for sale some Hodgson's Pale Ale in cask.

Bombay, 15th November, 1833.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by public auction on Monday next, 18th instant, at their Rooms, a handsome cut Glass Dessert Service, Quart and Pint Decanters, Wine, Claret, Champaign, Jelly, and Water Glasses, Custard and Finger Cups, Wine Coolers, Salt Cellers, Jugs, Knives and Forks, Razor Strops and Tablets, Coloured Boxes, Large Bengal Table cloths, 30 feet long, Europe green and blue Table covers, Europe and China Blank Books of sizes, and various other articles.

Bombay, 15th November, 1833.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1834.

2	Prize of...	100,000	Sa. Rs. each...		2,00,000
1	Do. of...	50,000	" " ...		50,000
2	Do. of...	25,000	" " ...		50,000
2	Do. of...	10,000	" " ...		20,000
4	Do. of...	5000	" " ...		20,000
50	Do. of...	1000	" " ...		50,000
400	Do. of...	125	" " ...		50,000

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale with Frommurze Sorabjee, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz:—

Whole tickets at each,.....Rs. 115
Half do. do. do.....„ 58
Quarter do. do. do.....„ 29½

TERMS—CASH.

Bombay, 16th. November, 1833.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA EDINENSIS, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature, in six volumes, quarto. A few copies of this work on sale. Price, Rupees 300. Apply to MESSRS. DUNCAN GIBB, AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 16th Nov. 1833.

SADDLERY, PER GILMORE.

AN Assortment of very beautifully finished Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Buggy Harness; a sett of superb Chariot Harness, (covered furniture) Racing Saddle and Bridle, &c. All of the first rate quality, manufactured by Wilson and Sons of London. Apply to Captain LINDSAY, at the office of MESSRS. DUNCAN GIBBS & CO.

Dady's Building's, 16th Nov. 1833.

SHERRY.

…E Sherry, in 3 dozen

Old Brown, Goldon color, and pale,	48	do.
Superior old Golden colored,	51	do.
Very fine old pale,	66	do.
Do. do. do. golden colored,	75	do.
A few cases of fine old Port,	42	do.
Do. Lafitte Claret,	13	per doz.
Whiskey,	13	do.
Rum in cask	2	per gal.

TERMS-CASH.

Apply to MESSRS. DUNCAN GIBB, AND CO., Dady's Buildings.

FOR sale at MESSRS. LECKIE AND CO'S. Godowns,

Bass' Pale Ale,.....at Rs. 45 per hhd.
Barclay's, do. .....at „ 35 „ do.
Ind and Smith's do. ..at „ 35 „ do.

Apply to SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE.

FOR Sale, at Messrs. LECKIE AND CO'S. Godowns,—

Claret from Cunliffee and Co. in cases of 1 doz. and 1½ dozen, at Rs. 16 per doz.
Ditto from Hemery Brothers, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.
Sherry, Amontillado, cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.
Port, Royal Oporto Company's Wine, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.
Hock, Growth of Hockheimer, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 20 per doz.
Ditto. ditto, Rudescheimer in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 30 per doz.
White Sparkling Champaign in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 30 per doz.
Sauterne, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 20 per doz.

FOR sale—At the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN, AND CO. very superior Hockheimer, vintage 1819, in 3 dozen cases, at 30 Rs. per dozen.

The finest creaming champaigne, 1825, 1 do. at 45 Rs. per do.

Just received from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER, AND CO. of Frankfort, and Cologne.

Bombay, 16th Nov., 1833.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE, BROWN STOUT, &c…
On sale at the Godowns of …
GREY, received from Messrs. J…
BURN and CO. of London,…
Champagne (superior)….
Hock (ditto),…
Bucellas (old and mel…
Pale Sherry (fine)…
Claret English…

Ra…

MR. H. A. CANNON, begs to invite the attention of the Nobility and Gentry at the Presidency and outstations to the following Catalogue of NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC recently received by him from MESSRS. GROULDING and D' ALMAINE, *London*.

NEW AND POPULAR, VOCAL MUSIC.

5 Musical Bijous—29, 30, 31, 32, 33, at Rs. each.
2 Copies Vocalist's Companion.
2 " British Minstrels.

OPERAS AND ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE VOICE AND PIANO FORTE.

Barber of Seville, Beggar's Opera, Der Freyschütz, by C. M. Von Weber. Guillaume Tell. Il Don Giovanni. Ivanhoe, or the Knight Templar. Russian Sacrifice. Spanish Patriots. Two Gentlemen of Verona. Songs. and Chorusses of Zuma.

CANZONETTS.—COLLECTION OF SONGS, &c. FOR THE VOICE AND PIANO FORTE.

Foreign Melodies. German Ditto. Highland Ditto. Lays and Legends of the Rhine, embellished with Views of the situations on which the Legends are founded. The Poetry, by J. R. Planché; Music, by H. R. Bishop. Songs for Summer Days. Songs for Winter Nights. Songs for Spring Mornings. Songs for Autumn Evenings. Songs of the Trobadore. Swiss Melodies. The Musical Bijou, an Annual of Music, Poetry, and Prose, with Embellishments, for 1829, 30, 31, 32.

DUETS.

A. B. C. As it fell upon a Day. At close of day. Seek the Wizard's haunt. Shepherd's Boy. Sweet Morn. Sad to the heart. Those laughing Eyes. We are Two roving Minstrels. When a little Farm we keep.

ENGLISH SONGS.

A Minstrel Knight. A Stranger poor, defend me. A young and gallant Knight. A Cup of Nectar. Adieu to the Grotto and Glade. Ah! bought can compare. All alone. Awake thee, my merry Swiss Maid. Beautiful blue Violets. Bid me discourse. Bird of Love. Banks of the blue Mosselle. Britons Song. Beware of Love. Brow! where lofty thoughts repose. Buy a Broom! Canst thou forget the silent Tears. Cease, Oh! cease, to overwhelm me. Cheerful as the Bird of May. Chide me, chide me, dear Masetto. Child of the West. Come, Measter, I be's going to sing. Come, thou laughter-loving Power. Come Love to me. Come buy my woodhare Bells. Come away to the Masquerade. Come dwell with me. Cot in the Vale. Dawn of Day. Dark Eyed one. Dearest Girl, I soon must leave thee. Eloisa. Emily's Bower. Ere Sorrow taught my Tears to flow. Fairest awake. Farewell, my Harp. Green hills of Tyrol. Go, balmy Zephyr. Go, gentle Zephyr. Guardian Angels soothe her care. Helen Trevor. He loves and rides away. I cannot love another. I was a wild and wayward Boy. I'll watch for thee. I stood amid the glittering throng. I'll only hear the word. I seek her on every shore. I wish I could remember. Incantation Musit, "from Der Freyschutz." Inconstant Sue. In Pity spare a Heart so true. Isabel—" Wake, dearest, wake." Isle of Beauty, fare thee well. Kinlock of Kinlock. The Koran Love's a little Pet. Lycidas. May the King live for ever. Moon- [illegible] Merrily, merrily goes the Bark. Minstrel's Song. Mocking Bird Sou[illegible] Morning it's sweets is tinging. My Emma, my d[illegible] My Irma comes. My Lodging is on [illegible] my Grass. No, twas neither' chape nor feature. O I have Sheep and Kine. O breathe in soft Whispers. O dolce Doll, consent O! a Parody. O fly not yet Sweet bird of night. O give me Music. O leave me to my Sorrow. O Nanny, wilt thou gang wi' me. O never say I stole the Heart. O no we never mention her. One Silent Eye. Oh wherefore weep my Sister dear. O say, simple Maid. O tell me, Mary dear. O thou art all to me, Love. O twine a wreath of Evergreen. O! Saul. O! King. One Kiss, old Girl. Orphan Bess, the Beggar Girl. Our good Father Adam. Parting Tear. Peace inviting. Pledge me brim to brim. Poor little wandering Beggar. Possessing thee my Treasure. Post Captain. Remember me, my Delia. Robin Adair, *with Vars. as sung by Madame Sontag.* Rosalie, a Swiss Air. Russia, ne'er shall I forget thee. Rose of Lucerne. Said a Smile to a Tear. Sailor's Song by Mozart. Say little foolish fluttering thing. Soon I'll leave thee land of Sorrow. Strike for Tyrol and Liberty. Sweet is the Woodbine's fragrant Twine. Sweet Stream, if e'er thy limpid flow. Sweet's the balmy breathing Gale. Sweetly on the Wings of Morning. Sweet Eyes. Sweetly o'er the moonlight tide, Teach me to Forget. Tell me how to bid Adieu. The Misletoe bough. The faithful Knight. The Corsair's farewell. The Bay of Biscay. The Maniac's Song. The life Boat. The Savoyards. The parting Kiss. The Exiled Knight. The Tartar Drum. The Serenade. The toast, be dear Woman. The Cypress wreath. The dark Saliote. The Parting. The Dance is deserted. The dark blue Sky. The Dahlia. The desert Isle. The Stirup Cup. The Knight rode forth. They say my love is dead. The Beautiful Brunette. The Traveller benighted. The King! God bless him. The Knight with a Snowy white Plume. The Hermit of the Wood, " Song of the Robin." The Circassian. The Estodvod. The Rhine falls. The Supplication. The Gem that decks her queenly brow. The Maid of Beulah Spa. The Sigh of her heart. There's not an eye will weep. The Maid of Cashmere. Then pluck the Rose. There's a grief that none can know. They mourn me dead in my Father's Hall. Thou art lovely in every place. Toujours le meme. Tuscan Wine. Tyrolese Maiden's Return. Tyrant, soon I'll burst thy Chains. Tyrant, I come. Up, Brother, Up. Vernal Blooms return again. Wake, Edith, wake. When for our Laws and native Land. When to lovely Woman's Power. Where is my Lover gone? While the Lads of the Village. With thee beside me. Ye Gentlemen of England. Ye bright and glittering Palaces. Yes and No.

SCOTCH SONGS.

John Anderson my Jo. Ye Banks and Braes. My Boy, Tammy. Auld lang syne. Auld Robin Gray. Green grow the Rushes O. The yellow hair'd Laddie. Whistle o'er the lave o't. Land o' the Leal. Shepherds, I have lost my Love. I [illegible]na' like ye, gentle Sir. The Birks of Aberfeldi. [illegible]dging is on the cold ground. The Siller [illegible]O whistle and I'll come to thee. My [illegible]canker'd Carle. Roy's Wife of Alldi-[illegible]erton's Drums. Jess Macfarlane. [illegible]d and a'. Kenmure on and awa'. [illegible] Oh Logie O'Buchan. The [illegible] Saw ye Johnny coming. [illegible]heather. There's nae [illegible] awa', there awa'. Lochabar no more. Loch Eroch side. Queen Mary's Lamentation. O'er the Hills and far away. Charlie is my Darling. When I think of this world's Pelf. The Lass of Pattie's Mill. My ain kind Deary O. Tweed Side. My Love she's but a Lassie yet. The Berks of Endermay. Oscar's Ghost. Donald. Flowers of Edinburgh. Pinkey House. Saw ye my Father. Corn Riggs are bonny. O say bonnie Lassie. Duncan Gray. The Gard'ner wi' his Paidle. Waes me for Prince Charlie. Galla Water. Lewie Gordon. Daintie Davie. Come under my Plady. O Willie brew'd a peck o'Maut. Scots wha hae. O gin my love wore yonder rose. The Highland Laddie. Todling Hame. Roslin Castle. M'Pherson's Farewell. Maggy Lauder. The Waefu' heart. Welcome Royal Charlie. My heart's in the Highlands. The blue bells of Scotland. The last Time I came o'er the Muir. My love is like the red red Rose. Charlie cam' to our Laird's Castle. Come boat me o'er to Charlie. The Campbells are comin'. A Highland Lad my Love was born. Prince Charlie, he's cum frae France. And they're a' noddin. The Miller. Carl, an' the King come. Mount and go. Mary of Castle Cary. St. Kilda's Song. Comin' thro' the Rye. Of a' the Arts that Wind can blaw. Caul Kail of Aberdeen. Here's a health to them that's awa'. O dear what can the matter be. Prince Charlie's farewell. Gloomy Winter's now awa'. O! for Ane and Twenty Tam. The Banks of Ayr. Kate of Aberdeen. Mary's Dream. My heart is sair. Auld King Coul. Wae is my heart. The Banks of the Dee. Lady Bothwell's Lament. Oh! weel may the boatie row. I'll make you be fain, &c. Down the Burn, Davy, Love. Oh! open the Door, Lord Gregory. When wild War's deadly blast, &c. The Palmer. Oh! open the Door, &c. O Poorteth Cauld. She's fair and fause. Willy was a wanton Wag. For lack of Gold. Lothian Lassie. An' thou wert my ain thing. Sandy o'er the lea. Captive Ribband. Ca' the Ewes. Lass gin ye loe me. Jock o' Hazledean. My Wife's a winsome wee thing. Kind Robin loe's me. 'Twas within a Mile. Robin Adair. Widow are ye wakin'. O can ye sew Cushions, Allan Water. The Highland Widow's Lament. He's dear to me. Go to the Ewe-bughts Marion. The Bush aboon Traquair. Tarry Woo'. Up in the Morning early. Musing on the Ocean. The Ploughman. Dusty Miller. This is no' my ain House. De'il tak the Wars. Up an' warn a Willie. Calier Herring. Willie's rare and Willie's fair. Go to Berwick, Johnny. My Peggy's face. Lassie wi' the lint-white Locks. When the days they are lang. Argyll is my Name. The Maid that tends the Goats. I'm ower young to marry yet. My Nannie O. For a' that and a' that. The Ewie wi' the crooked Horn. Sweet Robin. The Winter it is past. Blue Bonnets are over the Border. Hushabee my sweet wee Donald. My Ain Fire Side. Can aught be constant as the Sun? Through the Wood, Laddie. O Sandy, why leavest thou? O that I were where Helen lies. Bonny Mary. Jenny's Bawby. Jumping Johnny. The Flower of the Forest. The Bonnie Scotman. There grows a bonny Briar Bush, Wilt thou be my Dearie? O this is no my ain Lassie. Will you go to Sheriffmuir? Johnny Cope. Were I assur'd you'd constant prove. Hey Donald Cooper! John Todd. Farewell the bnes of Ballochmile. The weary pund o' taw. Jamie Gay. The Highland Queen. Haste! my dear Jocky. Young Colin stole my heart. Here's my thumb! The bonny grey-ey'd morn. She rose and let me in, There's no land like Scotland. My Nannie O! (for pleasure) Sound Pibrock. Gin I had a wee horse. Bonnie [illegible] Stay! my charmer. Love! will find out the way. The bonnie Earl Murray. Go fetch to me a pint o' wine! O Bothwel banks! Jocky said to Jenny. Twine weel the plaidin. Bonnie Dundee. Ettrick banks. Johnny and Mary. The bonnie lad that's far awa'. Afton waters., There lived a carl. My soger laddie. Iha'e a-wife. Lady Mary Ann. The bonnie wee thing. Sic a wife as Willie had. The posie. Gently blow ye eastern breezes. The de'il's awa' wi' th' excise man. My bonnie bell. Up wi' the carls o' Dysart. Here's to thy health! It was a' for our right fu' king. Bannock o' barley meal. Lovely Polly Stewart. I'll gang once mair to yon town. She says she lo'es me. Good night and joy! Jockey's ta'en the parting kiss.

ITALIAN SONGS, DUETS, TRIOS, &c.

Ah dolce Guidame. Amo te solo. Bel raggio lusinghier. Batti, batti, o bel Masetto. Bona notti.—Cielo A Mici lunghi Spasimi. Care Zittelle. Chi dice mal d'Amore. Crudel per che Finora. Deh non Voler coustringere. Deh! Calma. Deh viene alla Finestra. Dolce dell' Anima—Duet. Donne l'Amore. Donquie io son. E ben per mia Memoria. E. vezzosa si la rosa. Entenduz Vous. Fra' tante angoscie. Giorno d'orrore. Giovinette che fate, Giunse alfin. Il braccio mio conquise. La Dolce Speranza. La Donna che e'amanti. Largo al Factotum. Lasci ami non t'ascolto. Nel Cor piu non me sento. Non Giova il Sospirar. Non piu andrai. Non Piu Mesta. Oh cara Armonia. Oh come volano i bei Momenti. O dolce concento, O dolcee caro. Ogni Zeffiro. O Pescator dell' Onda. Parto ti lasico addio. Perche mai le Luci aprimmo. Per lui che adoro. Per Valli per Boschi. Questo sol che ci funesto. Questo cor-ti Giena. Riedi al Soglio. Se mi credi amato ben. T'Abbraccio li Stringo. Tranquillo io son. Tu che accendi. Tu che i miseri. Tu che un angel. Tutta da voi depende. Verderlo Sol, bramo. Vedrai carino. Voi che sapete. Zitti, zitti piano piano.

SPANISH GUITAR MUSIC.

Kate Kearney. Zegri Maid. The Maid of Athens. A divertimento. Buona notte. Wake, dearest, Wake (Isabel.) Home! sweet home! Green hills of Tyrol. Oh no we never mention her. Entendez Vous. Helen Trover. The Tartar drum. Ye gloomy caves. Teach me to forget. Fast from the lake. From distant climes. Come, love to me. Toujours le meme. I have sent back every token. Come fill the bowl. Are you angry mother?. The sun is o'er the mountain. O leave me to my sorrow. Isle of Beauty,—fare thee well. Hither, Love, hither. O merry row the bonnie bark. Spanish Retreat. O ma tendre Musette. She never blamed him. The Morn breaks. The Pilgrim of love. All's well. Smith's Spanish March.

FRENCH SONGS.

Ce que je desire. Celui qui sut toucher mon Cœur. C'est L'Amour. Dormez donc mes cheres Amours.—La Parisienne. La Bergere delaissée. La Suissesse au Bord du Lac. Le Troubadour du tage?. Le Vaillant Troubadour. Le petit Tambour. Portrait charmant. Rose d'Amour.

PIANO FORTE.

FORTE.

Andrew's Rondo. *Beethoven's* Manly Heart with Variations. *Burrows'*. Airs in Rossini's Otello, a Rossini's Zelmir Tyrolien Air. *Bochsa's* Select Airs from Shield's Opera Rosina, Di tanti palpiti. *Corri's* Russian Airs. *Cramer's* Fantasia, of 'Yes, 'tis the Indian Drum.' Daily Exercises. *Dances'* Light Preludes, *Fannas'* Souvenir di Bellini's *Gildon's*, Un Petit Sonate. *Hale's* Kinloch of Kinloch. *Handel's*, Harmonious Blacksmith. *Holder's* No Song no supper. Ce que je désire. Four Airs, with Vars. *Kalkbrenner's*, Musical. Impromtu *Kiallmark's* Otwine a Wreath, Kate Kearney. Progressive Divertisements. O! No we never, Home SweetHome. 'In my Bower a Lady weeps.' *Knapton's* Greek Air. *Kuhlau's* Rondo Brilliant. *Mazzinghi's*. Come dwell with me. *Merriot's* 'She never blamed him.' *Mozart's* Air Since then I'm doom'd. *Pleyel's* (Camille) Airs from Rossini. *Rawlings'*. Divertisement. *Ries's* Irish Melody. and French Air. *Reeve's* Pleasing lessons. *Reingale's* Progressive Pieces. *Saffrey's* Smile again, &c. Swiss Air. La Vaillant Troubadour. *Tomlin's* Rousseau's Dream. *Valentine's* I stood amid the glittering. Venetian Air. Giovinetto Cavalier. *Von Durwollt's* Ambitious Rose, Convert, Orphan of Bretany, Savoyard's, Swiss Melodies, Vive Henry Quatre. *Von Esch's* La Colombe Retrouvée.

OVERTURES FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Artaxerxes. Antiquary. Blind Girl. Anacreon Devil's Bridge. Esther. Exile. Forty Thieves. Guillaume Tell. Guy Mannering. Henry the Fourth. Il Don Giovanni. Il Tancredi. Il Flauto. Magico. Lady of the Manor. Lady of the Lake Midsummer Night's Dream. The Occasional. Rama Droog. Renegade. Sharp and Flat Semiramide Two Gentlemen of Verona. Virgin of the Sun-Wild Girl.

MARCHES FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Boscha's Harp March. Duke of York's March. Mazzinghi's Indian March in Ramah Droog. Merriotts Marches No. 4. 5. 6. Tomlin's Grand March. Valentine. British March and Quick Step and various others.

DANCES, WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c. FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Beethoven's Twelve Waltzes, 1st set. Burrowe's Les Bijoux Waltzes. Fiorini, King of Prusas Waltz. Hunter's Quadrilles. Lane's Six Waltzes and Six Ecossaises. McDonald's Waltzes, in imitation of a musical Snuff Box. National Waltz. New Mose in Egitto Quadrilles. One Fingered. Waltzes. The Orange Boven Waltz. Parry's Canary Bird Waltz. Quadrille Preceptor, containing the most approved and Fashionable Figures now *danced*. Sanderson's Waltz Overture. Von Webber's last Waltz. Weippert's Sixteenth Set, of Quadrilles from 'Il Barbeire, and 'Trancredi.' Do. Twenty-first Set, from Boieldieu's 'Dame Blanche.' Do. Thirtieth Set, with Scotch Airs. Valentine's Quadrilles from Masaniello.

DUETS, FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

" Shepherds, I have. Lost my Love. Guillian Tell No. 2, 3, 4. Market Chorus, 'Masaniello.' Overture to Lodoiska. Fall of Paris. Mozart's Four Waltzes. Huntsman rest.

In addition to the above, H. A. C. has also a varied assortment of VIOLIN and FLUTE Music.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

RIPE Beer from the above house, very superior, in quantities of not less than 6 dozen, at 5 rupees per dozen.—Apply at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

Bombay, 16*th November*, 1833.

GUNS BY S. NOCK.

Barrelled percussion Guns, by SAMUEL NOCK, London, received direct from the maker. Apply to MESSRS. MACVICAR, BURN, AND CO.

Church Lane, 16*th November*, 1833.

MR. A. MC AULAY has just received a large investment of Plumber work which he begs to recommend to the Public as being articles made on the most improved principles, and which he will engage to fix on moderate Terms;—

Consisting of house and ship patent water closets, wash-hand basons, and Baths of various descriptions.

Also—Force and hand Pumps, for general use, Bilge suction and Head Pumps for ships, with a general assortment of Brass-work, and every article comprised in the trade of a Plumber.

Orders from outstations addressed to MESSRS. CURRIE AND CO., Cabinet ware room, Church Lane, with a reference for payment, will be punctually attended to.

P. S. Also on the same premises, is exposed for sale, a handsome assortment of Bengal Mahogany and other Furniture.

Good dry Godowns to let beneath the above premises.

Bombay, 16*th November*, 1833.

TO BE LET—An upper roomed House situated in Mazagon, lately vacated by Dr. Wight.

Ditto, by Dr. McLeod. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE in the Fort.

Bombay, 16*th November*, 1833.

TO LET—A commodious house with Godowns and Stables, in Hummum Street, No. 28. Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY, Ghandy, at the Shop of FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE and CO. in Forbes Street.

Bombay, 16*th Nov.* 1833.

TO LET—That airy and commodious House in Rampart Row, at present occupied by Capt. Houghton, I. N.—Entry on the 1st December next. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 16*th November*, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price [illegible] rupees per copy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO THE RED SEA,

THE BARQUE MAHOMMEDEE, belonging to H. H. the SIRKAR DOWLUTMUDAR, NAWAB SAHIB NAWAB OOSUF JAH, THE NIZAM-OOL MOOLIK BAHADUR, will leave this, on or about the 20th Rajab, or 2d December, for JUDDA, calling at MOCHA and HODEIDA. She has good accommodation for Passengers, reference for which, as well as for freight offering for any of the above Ports, to be made to NACODA MAHOMMED ISMAIL, at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO.

Bombay, 11*th November*, 1833.

اشتہار دادہ میشود

جہاز محمدی از بہر کاروبار مدار نواب صاحب نواب اصفجاہ نظام الملک بہادر بتاریخ بیستم رجب المرجب مطابق دویم دیسمبر زوانہ بندر جدہ خواہد شد و بعد رفتن مخابرہ بندر مذکور خواہش ارسال آن وارد باد کور آفیس زنجیگیری و کپتی ورفتر و ناخدا محمد اسمعیل تحقیق و تفتیش نمایند

محرره تاریخ ۱۱ نوسمبر سنه ۱۸۳۳ عیسوی

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી રેડશી જાવા શાકુ નોલ્ખ અથવા ગુતાકુ જોઇએ છે મોહોટા નામદાર દોલ્ત મદાર નવાબ શાહેબ નવાબ ઉશફ જાંનિ જામઉલ મુલ્ક બાહાંદુર યાંચે સ કરારચે ગલબત નામે માહામુદી યે તા રજબ મહીન્યાચા ૨૦ વી તા રીખ લણજે યેતા ડીસંબર મહી ન્યાચી દુસરે તારીખસ યેથુન શ્રધા યેથે હકરૂન જાણાર આહે, આણિ તેથૂન મકા વ હોદીદા યેથે જાંણા ર આહે ત્યાંત જે ઉતારૂ જાઈલં ત્યા જકરીતાં જાગા નીટ કેલી આહે આણિ તે પાહાણ્યા કરીતાં વ કો ણી હી બંદરાચા નોરા વિષઈ ગાહુ કરાઈચી ઈછા અસ નાખુદા મહમદ ઇસમાઇ સીલ્સ રીમેટંન વ કંપની પાસાંત શોધ મિલેલ.

મુંબઈ તારીખ ૧૧ વી માહે વેંબર સન ૧૮૩૩.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MOTEEBOYE, CURSETJEE SORABJEE, Ponchkanawalla, and MANOCKBOY widow of the late MANICKJEE SORABJEE, Ponchkhanawalla, the Widow, Son, and Daughter-in-law of SORABJEE HORMAJEE, Pochkhanawalla, and representatives of the late HORMAJEE COWASJEE, Ponchkhanawalla, having contracted with Wadia DADABHOY PESTONJEE, and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, to sell a Dwelling house with its appurtenances, situated within the fort walls of Bombay, in Punch House Street, and assessed No. 15; any person or persons having any claims or demands against the said premises either by way of Mortgage, Sale, Transfer or inheritable rights, he, she, or they are hereby requested to make known the same to the purchasers, within fourteen days from the date hereof, by special notice, otherwise he, she, or they, shall be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1833.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1834, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 16th November, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from Nos. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
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TO BE LET

A COMMODIOUS upper roomed House situated in Meadow Street (late the Courier Office). It has been thoroughly repaired and painted. Is now well adapted for a Merchant's Office or Dwelling House.

Also—A commodious upper roomed House in Military Square, lately occupied by Mr. Simpson, Storekeeper of the Indian Navy.

Also—An upper roomed House in Hummum street, lately occupied by Mr. Morley as an Office and a large Godown.

Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE'S SONS, opposite the Armenian Church.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, Burthen 650 tons. Was to leave London in August, and will be dispatched in all January. This Ship has excellent accommodations, having double stern gallaries the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND Co. at whose office plans of the cabins can be had.

Dady's Buildings, 16th November, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship SIR EDWARD PAGET, W. TUCKER, Commander, late of the Lady Raffles, Burthen 500 tons. Will be dispatched in all December, carries a Surgeon, and has superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Capt. TUCKER, or Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO. at whose Office plans of the Cabins can be had.

Dady's Buildings, 16th November, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship VICTORY, of 712 tons register, C. BIDEN, H. E. I. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive about the end of this month, and will sail for the above port, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, about the end December next, carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co., at whose office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 16th November, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING ON THE MALABAR COAST, AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE fine Ship HERO OF MALOWN, HENRY RICHMOND, R. N. Commander, burthen 500 tons, carries a Surgeon, and will sail from hence about the 1st of January; has superior accomodation for passengers; plans of which may be had, and particulars known, by applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and CO.

Bombay, 16th November, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO THE CLYDE,

THE Fast sailing ship FRANCES, of 414 Tons, C. HEATH Commander. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries a surgeon—Apply to Captain Heath on board, or at the office of ADAM, SKINNER and CO.

Fort, 16th November, 1833.

FOR LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND ST. HELENA,

THE fine teak Ship GILMORE, A. I. 550 tons register, H. H. LINDSAY, Commander, has first rate accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail about the 23d instant. For Passage, apply to DUNCAN GIBB and CO.

Dady's Buildings, 16th Nov. 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine British built ship PARKFIELD, K. Mc'AULAY, Commander, 500 Tons Register, on her first voyage from England. This vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers, and is intended to be dispatched early in December. Apply to GISBORNE, MENZIES, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM TO LINTIN,

THE fast sailing Ship GOOD SUCCESS, WILLIAM DURANT, Commander, will sail for the above port on or about the 20th instant. For freight—Apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY. AND CO. or MOTICHUND AMECHUND, Sett.

Bombay, 16th November, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

Bombay Castle, 6th November, 1833.

No. 426.—The following appointment is made:—

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign G. H. Robertson to be quarter master and interpreter in the Hindoostanee language, vice lieutenant Bagshawe proceeded to Europe.—Date of appointment 22d Septr. 1833.

No. 427.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant J. Pope of the 17th regiment native infantry, to act as assistant to tho superintendent of bazars, Poona, until the arrival of ensign Postans.

Lieutenant J. Jackson of the 25th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment until lieutenant Woodburn joins.

No. 428.—The following appointment is made, to have effect from the 1st instant:—

Captain W. Williams, His Majesty's 40th regiment, to act as interpreter to that regiment, until further orders.

No. 429.—The following appointment is made:—

Lieutenant and brevet captain T. Miller, His Majesty's 4th regiment, to be an extra aid-de-camp on the personal staff of his excellency the commander in chief, from the 1st instant, until the pleasure of his excellency the commander in chief in India is known.

Bombay Castle, 7th November, 1833.

No. 430—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department, under date the 30th ultimo, to direct that Salvador Mariano, compounder, be placed at the disposal of the acting superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

No. 431—The following promotions are made:—

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Captain B. Sandwith to be major, lieutenant H. Fawcett to be captain, and cornet A. Tweedale to be lieutenant, in succession to Wilkins retired. Date of rank 2nd Novr. 1833.

Bombay Castle, 8th November, 1833.

No. 432—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the general department, under date the 7th instant, to appoint assistant surgeon James Murray, to act as civil surgeon at Rutnagherry, in consequence of assistant surgeon Frith having been obliged to proceed to Bombay on sick certificate, and assistant surgeon Morehead M. D. to act at the convalescent station on the Mahabuleshwur Hills, during assistant surgeon Murray's absence.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1833.

No. 433—Lieutenant E. M. Catwright of the 23rd regiment native infantry, is allowed to proceed to the Neelgherries, for a period of twelve months, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 11th November, 1833.

No. 434—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department under date the 7th instant, to appoint Luis Miguel de Silva, a compounder, and to place him at the disposal of the acting superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

No. 435—The temporary appointment of Captain P. P. Wilson, to act as interpreter to the 2nd regiment light cavalry, announced in government general order, No. 386, dated the 10th ultimo, is to have effect from the 19th September, 1833.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID. *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 7th November, 1833.

Mr. J Vibart, principal collector of Surat, is permitted to proceed on his annual tour through the districts of his collectorate, on the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 8th November, 1833.

Mr. Edward J. Stracy, 2nd assistant to the collector of Tannah, is allowed leave to visit the presidency, on sick certificate, under the provisions of section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 11th November, 1833.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, acting commercial resident to the northward, is allowed leave to visit the presidency for 10 days, on private affairs, under the provisions of sections X... regulation.

Bombay C...

Sir R. K. Ar... tah, is allowe... from the 15...

the provisions of clause XIV of the absentee regulation.

Mr. H. A. Harrision, to be acting sub-collector of Bagulcottah, in the Dharwar zillah.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th November, 1833.

Charles Norris, Esq. chief secretary to Government, having returned to the presidency, has resumed charge of the secret, political, and military departments.

By order of the Rt. Honble. the Govr. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Sec. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th November, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant sub-assistant surgeon R. Spencer of the Indian navy, three months leave of absence, to proceed to the Deckan, on sick certificate.

Commander J. McDowall on the invalid list of the Indian navy, has been permitted to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills and the coast, and to be absent from the presidency for a period of six months, on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt*

THE JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES.

About six months ago, it was generally understood that the Magistrates had resolved upon lighting the streets and roads of the Island, but had delayed the adoption of the measures necessary for putting their project into execution, in consequence of their having been informed by the highest legal authority at this Presidency, that such a proceeding would be contrary to the act of Parliament from which the power of levying an Assessment is derived. How far such a report was correct we know not, but it is a mattere of notoriety, that the Magistrates after having for a length of time to all appearance abandoned their original intention, commenced within the last few weeks to light one or two streets without the Fort, thereby giving every person reason to suppose that the same benefit was to be extended to every part of the Island. We learn however, from the *Courier* of last Saturday, that the Magistrates are again impeded in the course of their projected improvement, in a manner and by an authority which requires us to consider how far the Judges have any right to interfere, and how far this right of interference has been in the present instance exercised for the public good. In considering the first of these two points it is necessary to observe, that a considerable misconception of the power of the Supreme Court seems to have arisen from the manner in which some choose to interpret a clause in the charter of the Court, prohibiting the Judges from "having any jurisdiction in any matter concerning the Revenue."—That this clause was never intended to apply to the town assessment, but to all the Territorial Revenues of India is evident, not only from the sense in which the word "Revenue" is used in all acts of Parliament relative to India but also from the prohibition which we have above quoted, speaking expressly of "Revenue under the management of the *Governor in Council*." It remains to be tried, if from the fact of their being unable to interfere in the management of the Territorial Revenue, or Revenue under the management of the Governor in Council, they are prohibited from inquiring into the disposal of the funds raised by the assessment. The act of Parliament authorizing the levy... of an assessment upon all the owners and occupiers of Houses within the Towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, states that the money thus raised shall be applied to the "*watching, repairing, and clearing*, in these Towns respectively, and could never we think have contemplated the lighting of the streets as a measure to be adopted prior to the completion of the objects mentioned in the letter of the enactment, however consonant the other may at first sight appear to be with its spirit. We are not aware of what were the motives which induced the Judges to adopt the course which appears to have been so very offensive to the Courier, but have no doubt that they were perfectly satisfied that by act of Parliament they are authorized to give such instructions to the justices of the Peace, *under the seal and order of the court*, as may prevent them from deviating from enactments which have been passed for the comfort and convenience, not of a few, but of all the inhabitants of Bombay. Were all the streets and roads throughout the Island proved to be in a state of sufficient repair and cleanliness, the lighting of them as proposed by the Magistrates would meet with our warmest support, but so far from that being the case, it is well known that many lanes and alleys inhabited by natives (even wealthy natives) and Portuguese, are filthy and disgraceful beyond expression—It cannot be advanced against this assertion that the filthiness of which we complain proceeds solely from the natives being in the habit of throwing out garbage of every description in front of their houses, for the magistrates are vested with powers to punish, upon conviction at the Petty Sessions, all persons thus offending, and upon what principle of civic economy can it be argued, that all shall be punished indiscriminately, by every species of uncleanliness being tolerated near their dwellings by the neglect of those who are paid to enforce the regulations framed for the prevention of such practices? Let the Inspector of Streets and Roads do his duty by personally surveying every day the streets of the Island, and when they are every where in good order, and the innumerable nuisances which every hot season fearfully augment the number of deaths, are removed, let lamps be placed in as great numbers as can be done without increasing the assessment. This, which by act of Parliament, is limited to one twentieth of the real value of all the Houses and Buildings liable to be assessed, should rather by a decrease in the expenditure of the establishment be brought below the highest rate to which the law allows it to go, than be hastily and without calculation raised beyond what many native Householders find already difficult to pay. The balance according to the last accounts published in the Government Gazette by which the lighting of the streets is to be supported, amounted to Rupees 52,720 „ 97. Before disposing of any part of this sum in procuring lamps oil, &c. the public had a right to... likely that t... d on...

not opposed to the lighting of the Streets, but would ask if the lighting was necessary, would it not be more reasonable to suppose that it should have commenced in these places which stood most in need of it, not in Kalbadavee road and Bhendy Bazaar, which are always well lighted by the shops and houses which line both sides of the streets. When we see the roads leading to Breach Candy, Parell, Girgbaum and Mazagon, kept in good order, and the first to which the blessings of lamps are about to be extended—when we see a considerable sum of money about to be expended in making a road round Belvidere Hill, and hear the bitter complaints of our countrymen concerning the facility with which every work tending to promote the comfort of Europeans is carried into execution, we cannot refrain from expressing our most sincere and hearty thanks to the Supreme Court for their interference with the Justices, and would call upon the Natives to make enquiry as soon as possible into what has hitherto hindered them from being admitted into the Commission of the Peace, according to Mr. Grant's late Bill, as, till we see them thus admitted, we have every reason to suppose that the Assessment money will be squandered with very little regard to the wants of those who contribute most to it by their payments.

The judges may have acted with too much zeal in pointing out in an *extra* judicial manner to the Worshipful Bench of Justices, the error which they are about to commit, but we doubt not since their private remonstrances have not been attended to, that they will find a way of supporting the honour and dignity of their Court, as has been so often done by their predecessors, nobly and independently, in the support of *those who Pay*, against those who *are Paid*.—*Bombay Hulkaru, 12th Nov.*

DURPUN.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor returned to the Presidency from the Mahableshwar Hills, on Tuesday last. The Steamer, Hugh Lindsay, having His Lordship on board, started fram Bankote about 7 o'clock in the morning, and anchored in Bombay Harbour at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—performing the voyage in 8 hours.

About 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, the wind veered round to the southward, and massses of clouds in that quarter, sending forth vivid flashes of lightning, and mattering thunder, indicated a squall, which soon afterwards set in. It was however of short duration, and was succeeded by a smart shower which lasted for some time. Early yesterday morning the rain began to come down again, and it has been falling since with little intermisson. Wheat, grain, and other produce of the *rubbee* crops, have already been brought down a little in price by these showers which have created hopes of an abundant harvest in Guzerat, and other parts, whence supplies of those articles are usually received, and which, it is hoped, will experience the benefits of the change that has taken place in the weather.

MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Your correspondent in the last Courier has pointed out a rather strange mistake that occurred in my last letter, and which originated in the manner in which the columns of former and proposed new rates of *minimum* were arranged in the last circular, the latter being... first. The mistake, however, is of no consequence, because, as the value of the annuities was correctly calculated, my remarks will at the same time shew that the former rates were fixed on much too low a scale, and that even according to the encreased rates, the amount of *minimum* will still be disproportioned to the benefit which annuitants derive from the fund. For the value of the annuity of a Lieutenant Colonel's widow being, as I have shewn in my last letter, £2,205, supposing the widow's age to be 36, the Lieut. Colonel, at the new rates would have only £800 to pay; and so with respect to the other ranks. The subscriber, however, seems not to know what the term *minimum* signifies, since he says "He does not show the amount which subscribers will have paid by the new rule for their widows' pension, nor does he contrast the value of the deduction from the pension, with the probable deficiency which young married members will have to pay up to obtain the full pension." For as soon as the sums fixed for the different ranks as *minimum* are paid, the widows become entitled to their full pension; and were, therefore, an Ensign to die and leave a sum, including the donation and subscriptions which he may have paid, equal to £140, his widow would immediately become entitled to an annuity of £81 15; to obtain which annuity, if aged 20 years, would have required no less a sum than £1,290 11 0. The benefit, consequently, which the widow would derive from the fund, whether the amount of *minimum* remaiuing unpaid was discharged at once or by deductions from her annuity, must be too obvious to require remark.

It certainly never entered into my conception that subscribers would have paid their *minimum* on the expiration of 22 years service in India as the *Subscriber* states; since my remarks and calculations had solely reference to the death of the husband, who might very possibly die after he had been a subscriber to the fund for forty years. Such a case must no doubt be rare, but, from the few deaths that now occur in the Army, it is most likely that the husband before his death will have paid the whole, or the greatest part of the *minimum* even at the rates last proposed. But the unexpected encrease of marriages has shewn the absolute necessity that the amount paid by married subscribers should be rendered more equivalent to the value of the annuity to which their widows become entitled; and no person, I am certain, who is acquainted with the subject will contend that the rates of *minimum* lately proposed, are fixed at too high a scale in proportion to the benefits which the annuitants derive from the fund.

In may last letter I deprecated all ignorant and idle discussion respecting the affairs of the Military Fund, because I am convinced that there are very few persons among the sub... are capable of making the nice... culations by which alone it c... any apprehension ought... respect to the...

by some of the directors." If the words underlined had been written six or seven years ago they would have been quite true, but I am at a loss to understand what stronger measure the Directors could have adopted to save the Fund from ruin than by reducing the expenditure one half, or after such a reduction, what farther measure than the proposed encrease of *minimum*, can be required for ensuring its stability. If, also, the Fund has been based on wrong principles and the directors have adhered to those principles, as they were bound to do, how can it have been mismanaged? That the expenditure was at its institution calculated on much too large a scale, I admitted in my last letter, but this was a defect which experience alone could rectify. Until, however, it was rectified, the directors were bound to manage the affairs of the Fund according to the rules which had been sanctioned by the subscribers; and no blame can be justly imputed to them for acting deliberately and taking every precaution before they proceeded to the extreme measure of reducing by one half, the expences as they had been originally fixed.

What the *Subscriber* means by the elegant phrase "hole and corner work" is unintelligible to me; but the 15th Clause of the 1st Section of the Regulations of the Fund is as follows—"The Secretary shall keep the following books which shall be open to the inspection of subscribers." If, also, he is a Regimental Officer the Cash Accounts and Circulars form part of the Regimental Records, and if he is a Staff Officer he can never find any difficulty in referring to those documents. How any farther publicity can be given to every circumstance relating to the Fund I am unable to discover; and the subscriber, therefore, would at least show some judgment if he would make himself acquainted with their contents before *he troubles you with some remarks on the errors of the military Fund and proposes some remedy.* Discussion, or rather attempts at discussion, *based on wrong principles*, I still think can be productive of no good; but if he has any objections to offer to the present management which rest on grounds that appear to him to be sufficient, and which he can maintain by any thing in the shape of figures or argument, I shall be quite ready to enter into an examination of their correctness.

I remain, &c.
A DIRECTOR.

14*th Nov.*, 1833.

VENTILATION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I have already brought to the notice of the public the sufferings of the Advocates of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, and their diminished efficiency in the discharge of their important duties to their clients, from their not having the free circulation of the freshest and purest air the country affords. The learned Judges of the Court, seated on an elevated platform, with the free circulation of air on three sides of them, cannot know, from their own experience, the suffering and the debility of the Advocates, from their being almost surrounded by masses of human bodies. It is therefore the misfortune of the Advocates that their representations cannot be confirmed by the experience of the learned Judges. The desire of enabling the whole community, at their free will and pleasure, to see and hear all that passes in the Court, is highly laudable, and it is in accordance with the fundamental principles of the constitution of jurisprudence of the country,—but surely [illegible] ought not to be enforced by means, which, from the nature of a tropical climate, weaken the efficiency of the Advocates, I have reason to believe that in the Supreme Courts of Judicature at Calcutta and Madras, the Advocates have not about them the masses of human bodies that almost every Court day are seen collected about the Advocates of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay. I have been induced to revive this subject, from having accidentally met with some forcible observations on the necessity of the free circulation of the freshest and purest air to the healthy action of the functions of the human body, which I now send to you, and request you to publish.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Bombay, 13*th November*, 1833.

RETIRING FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I perceive that almost every paper from your press, contains some proposition regarding the long talked of retiring fund, and though all seem to be of the same opinion, as to the benefits which all will derive from it, yet there is so much discussion on the subject, and so many prejudices, and selfish feelings to overcome, before a whole body can be brought to one way of thinking, on the question, that the probability is, that it will altogether fall to the ground. The Infantry have already been considerable losers by its ever having been agitated, for it is now upwards of four years since the Officers were first consulted about it, and many who would have resigned, have remained in the service, under the supposition, that a Retiring fund would be established, whereas they would have retired at once, had such a thing never been contemplated. I may therefore safely say, that we have lost several line steps, chiefly owing to the indifference with which many influential officers view the subject, compared with the solid advantages to be derived from it.

I must therefore suggest another plan, in the hope that it may ultimately be the means of obtaining rank and retirement, for some venerable looking old Gentlemen, who have otherwise no prospect of attaining the rank of Lieut. Colonel. I must first however commence my preamble, by stating, that at one time it occurred to me, that a Captain, or a Major, after twenty two years service, might be allowed to retire with the rank, and on the pay of a Lieut. Colonel, provided he had previously paid into the Treasury, the difference between what he would be entitled to from the rank he then held, and the full pension of a Lieut. Colonel. But I am afraid in the present posture of affairs, insuperable objections would be [illegible] such a measure. I shall therefore st[illegible] more feasible. Every one pr[illegible] that after an officer has [illegible]dia, he has well earned [illegible] England. I therebecomes non effective, and no extra expense is entailed upon the Company, as the Officer retiring, would still only receive the full Pension of the Regimental Rank he had attained. Some may say, what is the use of increased rank, without increase of Pension; but then, every one can act as he likes best,—it is intended to be optional,—and the rank only to be conferred on the officer retiring from the service. A regulation of this sort, once granted, the advantages would in many instances prove of essential benefit to the junior grades. I should not have thought so much on this subject, at this particular time, had I not formerly heard several officers of long standing give as a reason for not retiring, that they only waited for the rank of Lieut. Colonel, principally, on account of the greater consideration it gave them, and their families in society at home; and such was evidently their feelings, for with two or three I conversed with on the subject, money was by no means so much their object, as the advanced rank.

Having made mention of the loss in steps, the Infantry have already sustained, it may be inferred probably, that I am seeking for this boon solely for their exclusive benefit;—quite the contrary I assure you Mr. Editor, I include all Branches, and having now paved the way, I shall leave the subject for those who are far more competent to discuss it in all its bearings, than,

Yours obediently,
DELTA,

Bhooj, 7th Nov., 1833.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STEAM FUND.

Amount previously published.....	84,259 3 44
BOMBAY.	
Col. E. H. Bellasis, Engrs.....	240
Capt. Pasley, Neemuch.....	100

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Amherst, H.C.S.	Uncertain..	PersianGulf	
Euphrates, H. C. S....	Ditto	Ditto.....	
Boyne.....	24th Nov....	London.....	Cannanore and Cape.
Earl of Eldon...	In a few days.	Calcutta....	Direct.
Royal George...	25th Nov ..	Ditto.....	Ditto.
Grace.....	About 7th Nov.....	London	Ditto.
Asia.....	Ditto20thdo	Calcutta...	Ditto.
William.....	Uncertain..	Mauritius...	Ditto.
Gilmore.....	About 20th Nov.....	Liverpool.	Cape.
Parkfield.....	5th Dec.....	Ditto	Uncertain.
Sir Edward Paget	In all Dec..	London ..	
Frances.....	1stweekin do	Clyde....	No where.
Comala	Ditto.....	Liverpool.	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent. Remittable Loan.....	141	
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 1 *a* 320, 1st class,.....	110	
321 *a* 1040, 2nd class.....	109	
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd class.....	108	
Second five per cent. Loan.....	108	112
Third five per cent. Loan.....	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight.....	105	
Bills on Madras 30 days sight.....	101½	
Bills on London 6 months sight.....	1 | 9	
Spanish Dollars per 100.....	224	
Sovereigns each.....		11[illegible]

HIGH WATER TABLE,—16th NOVEMBER, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday.....	2 44	3 08
Sunday.....	3 32	3 56
Monday.....	4 20	4 44
Tuesday.....	5 08	5 32
Wednesday.....	5 26	6 20
Thursday.....	6 44	7 17
Friday.....	7 32	8 02

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. Morse, 3d. Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.
Lieut. W. G Duncan, 24th Regt. N. I. from Poona.
Capt. Thomas C. Parr, 7th Regt. N. I. from Sattarah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. R. Crozier. 26th Regt. N. I to Kulladghee.
Lieut. Col. Robert Campbell, 18th Regt. N. I. Malligaum.
Lieut, A. Woodburn, 25th Regt. N. I. to Deesa.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th instant, at Mazagon, the Lady of Ass.. Surgeon Montefiore, of a son.

At Ellichpoor, on the 21st October, the Lady of John Stokes Esq. of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE,

On Tuesday, the 12th November, instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend H. Davies, Senior Chaplain, G. Williams Leech, Esq first assistant to the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Colonel George B. Bellasis, of the Bombay Artillery.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

November 12th.---The Hon'ble Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Wilson, Esq. Commander, from Bancoot.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor and suite.

--- 13th. The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Coote, William Rose, Esq. Commander, from Penang 18th. October, 1833.

--- 15th. Ship Lowjee Family, J. H. Johnston, Master, from Calcutta the 14th. October.

DEPARTURES.---None since our last.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOPS OF WAR.---Amherst, and Coote.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG.---Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER---Shannon.
Hon'ble COMPANY'S STEAMER, Hugh Lindsay.
FREE TRADERS.---Boyne, London, Gilmore, Sir Edward Paget, Earl of Eldon, Frances, Grace, Comala Clairmont, William, Royal George, Eliza, Parkfield, Asia, Rapid, and Mulgrave.
COUNTRY SHIPS.---Maria, Cyrene, Good Success, Discovery, Kusrovie, Charlotte, Ann, and Lowjee Family.
PORTUGUESE.---Consoliel. and Amelia.
AMERICAN---Henry Clay.
SWEDISH---Ceres

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We really have got quite sick of the discussion about the "Firefly" Steamer; but if Mr. Waghorn will send us the article he alludes to, we will publish it.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 16 *NOVEMBER*, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor arrived [illegible] Tuesday last, [illegible]e.

The Supreme Court yesterday was occupied with a case for libel in which Captain Morley of the Artillery was plantiff and the proprietors of the *Oriental Christian Spectator* defendants. The former obtained a verdict in his favor, but the judgment of the court was deferred, we believe, until to-day.

We are indebted to a friend for calling our attention to an article in the *Bombay Hulkaru* in reply to our remarks on the attempt lately made by the Judges of the Supreme Court to interfere with the proceedings of the Magistrates. The subject this article relates to is one we had no intention of again taking up, nor are the arguments it contains sufficiently powerful to call for such a course; but, bearing strong marks of emanating from a source very different from the one which might at first be supposed, we are induced to treat it with more attention than we otherwise should; and shall proceed to examine some of its leading features, leaving our readers, who will find it extracted in a preceding column, to form their own conclusions as to its authorship.

In the first place then, our notice is attracted by a laboured attempt at the very commencement to prove the right of the Judges to control in the expenditure of the town assessments. In making this the writer observes "It remains to be tried, if from the fact of their being unable to interfere in the management of the territorial revenue, or revenue under the management of the Governor in Council they are prohibited from inquiring into the disposal of the funds raised by the assessment." But it never appears to have struck him that something more was required than negative evidence of their powers; and that before an authority so contrary to the spirit of the judicial institutions of England as that which they are attempting to establish could be exercised, it would be necessary to show that it was not only not prohibited, but that it was expressly given to the Court. Much however, as we are surprised that this was not done, or rather that it was not attempted to be done, we are still more so to see the way in which the writer fails in maintaining even the very weak position he takes up. As far as we can discover the only effort made for the purpose is in the assertion that there could be no doubt the Judges were perfectly satisfied "that by act of Parliament they are authorized to give such instructions to the Justices of the Peace, *under the seal and order of the Court*, as may prevent them from deviating from the enactments which have been passed for the comfort and convenience, not of a few, but of all the inhabitants of Bombay."—Now, without dwelling on the inapplicability of this argument for the purpose it is intended, we shall merely observe, as we did last Saturday, that the Judges were also perfectly satisfied with regard to Moro Ragoonath, that they had a right to bring him to Bombay; yet the event proved they were sadly mistaken in their law in that case; and something more therefore must be adduced than the mere conviction of Judges to esta blish a point connected with their own jurisdiction and authority.

The writer in the *Hulkaru* next proceeds to censure the Magistrates for the lighting of the streets which has caused the collision between them and the Judges, and seems to imagine, if he can but prove that they are not acting with the utmost judgment in expending their funds he establishes the right of the Court to interfere in their proceedings. But was there ever any thing, we would ask, more absurd than this? For, admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Magistrates were wrong, does that warrant the Judges, who of all persons should have been most scrupulous not to exceed the exact limits of their authority, in making a violent attempt to crush the independence of the former, or to take upon themselves powers palpably inconsistent with their legitimate functions, and which there is not the slightest reason to believe it was ever contemplated they should possess? The thing speaks for it self,—and until it can be proved that one improper act justifies another, it will be unnecessary to say any thing farther on this part of the subject. The question simply is, what right had the Judges to attempt dictating to the magistrates? and the only answer that can be given is that they had no right whatever.—But, perhaps, after all, the clearest way of explaining the extraordinary position they have assumed will be to publish the correspondence that has passed between them and the justices. This we have taken the trouble to procure; and it will be found below. Before we proceed to it, however, we must notice a threat contained in the concluding paragraph of the article in the *Hulkaru*. This is to the following effect:—"But we doubt not since their (the Judges) private remonstrances have not been attended to, that they will find a way of supporting the honor and dignity of their Court." Now, whatever method may be adopted for this purpose it is clear that the surest way of supporting the real "honor" and "dignity" of the Supreme Court, would be by adhering strictly to the duties it requires; and above all, by refraining from extra-judicial interference with the duties of others.—Whether this is the way which the writer alludes to we cannot say; but for the credit of all parties concerned we sincerely trust it is the one that will be adopted.

The following is the correspondence above alluded to.

[illegible] Crown to the Magistrates.

[illegible]E.

At Bombay.

[illegible] the Honorable [illegible] request you

1stly. An account of the income and expendit[illegible] of the assessment fund for one year, ending on th[illegible] last day to which the accounts have been made specifying, as to each item of expenditure whether it was applied to cleansing, watching, or repairing, and in what manner, so that the Court may be enabled to see that it has been applied to no other purpose.

2dly. A copy of all orders relating to the assessment fund made on or after the day to which the account is brought down.

3dly. A report whether any and what streets are from deficiency of funds, in want of a firm and well constructed road or path, as respectively required, safely and conveniently passable at all seasons.

If these are too many to be conveniently particularized it will be sufficient to state that fact and to name only eight or ten of the most considerable.

It is desired that the information may be furnished within a week from the receipt hereof, which as the two first questions appear only to require the transcription of recent documents, and the third, as qualified by the observation subjoined, seems likely to require little research, can probably be done without difficulty. If however, that is not practicable, it is desired that as much as can be afforded at that period may be then furnished, together with the reason for not furnishing the residue, and it will then be easy to judge, whether further statements can be dispensed with, or what time will be requisite for preparing them.

I have, &c. H. ROPER,
Clerk of the Crown
Bombay, Crown Office,
28*th. October*, 1833.

Letter from the Magistrates to the Clerk of the Crown.

TO H. ROPER ESQ. *Clerk of the Crown.*

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th ultimo, and to express the extreme regret of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, that they feel themselves precluded by a sense of public duty from affording the information therein called for, however anxious they are at all times to give every publicity to their proceedings—as will be seen on reference to the last annual report, published in the Government Gazette, dated the 21st February last, of the receipts and disbursements of the Assessment funds for the year ending the 31st January, 1833, being of opinion that their compliance with such a requisition would be a virtual recognition—which they are not prepared to admit—of a right on the part of the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, to exercise at all times and in any manner their Lordships may think fit,—a control over these funds, the collection and disposal of which, have been vested by the legislature in His Majesty's Justices of the Peace and for which, as they humbly conceive, they are answerable to higher authority, in the event only, of complaints being prefered against them by individuals who deem themselves aggrieved by their acts. I have, &c. &c. GEORGE NOTON,
Clerk to H. M. Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Town-Hall, 5th November, 1833.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGE[illegible]

TIMES,—JULY 8.

A pamphlet has been published under what we suspect to be the false signature of "An Attorney and Solicitor, in the form of a letter to the LORD CHANCELLOR, and professing to be occasioned by his Lordship's late "supercilious" allusions to the independence and disinterestedness of attornies, &c.

The real purpose of the letter is to injure the LORD CHANCELLOR, and to aid the project, still entertained by the Tory Peers, of throwing out the Local Courts' Bill. The manner of it is an appeal to public compassion on behalf of that helpless and ill-used body, the attornies (of a large proportion of whom, however, we are bound to say, in a parenthesis, that more upright, honorable, or valuable men, do not exist in the whole community). It is insinuated that one of Lord BROUGHAM'S objects in bringing forward the Local Courts' Bill has been to "advance a few gentlemen of the bar to the new offices which he would fain provide for them." This is a sample of the writer's spirit, who, if he be a solicitor, is, we conjecture, one of the political-fag school,—one of the followers of that honest and enlightened junto which, day and night by night, during the debates on the Bankruptcy Bill, raised the same outcry against the LORD CHANCELLOR, almost in the same words. His conduct on that occasion ought to have silenced his calumniators for ever. He allowed the Judges of Assize to nominate all the country Commissioners of Bankruptcy; these commissionerships (no bad prize to an intriguing Minister) being not less than 600 in number, and yielding each from 600*l.* to 800*l.* per annum; and he referred the choice of the official assignees to a committee of the principal merchants in the city; thus entirely divesting himself of the patronage which had afforded such a fertile theme of obloquy. It is the fate of every real Reformer to encounter imputations on the purity of his motives, but experience ought to have taught a man like Lord BROUGHAM to disregard them, especially as on no is better qualified to strip from faction and selfishness the hypocritical mark under which they would disguise their object and their origin. The present pamphlet is obviously no better than a case of "Solicitor versus People." The whole gravemen of the charge against the LORD CHANCELLOR is that he is relieving the poor of England from the miseries of costly law and often unattainable justice; he has reduced, though not in an equ[illegible] proportion, the emoluments of the [illegible] that he has, in short, preferred the inte[illegible] client to that of his attorney. Wha[illegible] national sympathy with attornies, an[illegible] tional hostility to the bill, an accusatio[illegible] may provoke, we shall not now inquire. We recommend the Tory Lords to pause before they take any irrevocable step in support of their new allies. They have no credit themselves to spare for liberality or disinterestedness, and this ad-

ditional scandal may tell heavily upon them. The attornies, however, have this superiority over them—that, unlike the Lords, they are not opposed to all reform; and, as the author of this pamphlet, with an amusing simplicity, admits, the corporation to which he belongs is in a state very far removed from perfection. The passage being singular we subjoin it:—

"I must write more, I find, than I at first intended; and I may as well allude, before proceeding further, to one or two of the well-founded and most frequently reiterated complaints against many of the members of that branch of the profession to which I have the honour to belong. Many among us are truly accused of incompetency; some of unworthy and disreputable practice. I call these well-founded complaints; for with shame and sorrow do I acknowledge any conviction of their justice. But where lies the fault? Necessity, my Lord, has no law; and so unbearable is the poverty of [illegible] of our number, that their choice lies only [illegible] a species of practice indefensible and [illegible]louring, and a residence within the [illegible]on. It is a fearful alternative, [illegible]e has imposed it. All the [illegible] the increase in the num[illegible] and yet we hear of no judicious [illegible]imit or diminish their number—[illegible] Because they bring money into the [illegible], and enrich the exchequer. All that [illegible]n power do towards checking the evil con[illegible] in continued encroachments upon the guaranteed rights of the existing body; but this is hardly fair, and experience has shown it to be inefficient.

"I will name one or two very simple means by which the complaint might in some degree be obviated. If severe means must be resorted to, I would say let their influence be felt by those who merit them, and not by the entire mass. Parliament is now legislating for the ruin of us all. I would say, visit more frequently upon delinquents the just reward of their malpractices, and prevent men whose names have once been struck off the rolls from continuing to practise in the names of other attornies, or in those of their employers, as they now notoriously do, and to assist them in which would seem to have been one of the chief objects of a recent reforming statute.

"This is *practicable* enough, my Lord, and it would at once diminish the number and increase the respectability of the profession.

"Another remedy, equally simple and equally efficacious towards the removal of the two evils which I have admitted to exist—our general incompetency and our overwhelming number, is this—examine applicants for admission as attornies before you suffer their names to be put upon the rolls. The advantages of a recurrence to this system, (for you know, my Lord, its non-observance at the present day is only an [illegible] which has been suffered to creep in with a [illegible]) I am persuaded, would be found to be incalculable. Articled clerks would be stimulated to exertion: the profession would become more intellectual and high-minded; its numbers would be diminished; and that too by the rejection of the most ignorant, who are generally, from causes which might easily be traced, found to be, at the same time, the most illiberal and unprincipled.

"If I speak merely of an injustice done to ourselves, I can hardly in fairness expect to attract much of your Lordship's valuable regard. If I show that the consequences of that injustice produce injurious effects upon the other branches of the community, I may hope to be somewhat more successful. There is a class of men (of whom one or two out of almost an innumerable body, I desire to be understood as really believing to be respectable) termed certificated conveyancers, who, upon the payment of about 8*l.* per annum at the Stamp-office, are furnished with a licence to carry on the trade or profession of a conveyancer; and the gentleman in question thereby acquire, or at any rate they exercise without control, the privilege of advising on titles, and preparing deeds, wills, and other important documents, and thus assume to themselves all the profit to be derived from the most lucrative branch of a solicitors' practice. My Lord, it may be quite unimportant whether or no attornies are injured by this, but is it of no consequence that the state should be defrauded of its duties? that the public should be subjected to the impositions of a class of persons such as these certificated conveyancers for the most part are, alike free from responsibility, and unprepared by the five years, or indeed any, of that antecedent study which the Legislature has deemed necessary in the case of an attorney?"

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of London-dock, which took place this morning, a dividend of 1½ per cent. only was declared for the six months just terminated, being at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum, and a falling off, compared with the last dividend, of ¾ per cent. This is to be ascribed in part to some causes of a temporary nature, such as the interruption to the wine trade, through the state of affairs in Portugal, but is to be taken altogether, we fear, as are? proof of the declining state of the port of London. This is a circumstance to which the attention of the Government should be pointedly directed. All men of reflection and foresight perceive in the course which commercial affairs [illegible]w taking, that a further and more serious de[illegible]is all but inevitable, but they feel [illegible]t the sam[illegible] that it may be in the power of [illegible]inisters and of Parliament to lessen the calamity to a certain extent, by wise and judicious measures, tending to attract particular branches of trade and industry still to the metropolis. The termination of the East India Company's charter, though it will give activity to the general trade of the country, will in London put thousands out of employment. The loss might, however, be more than compensated for by the single measure alone of opening the trade in corn at a fixed rate of duty, which would immediataly make this city, from its peculiar position, the granary of Europe, and give activity not only to mere manual labour, but to our shipping and other branches. When that measure comes to be agitated in Parliament, this will certainly be adduced as one of the strongest arguments in its favour, and will be urged with peculiar force by a dense population, starving for want of employment, and closely contiguous to the seat of government. The same considerations ought to give increased weight to the representatives making at this moment by the sugar refiners to be allowed to refine foreign sugar for exportation, as well as to other effects of the same kind immediately connected with the trade of this port. It is the absolute duty as well as the policy of Ministers not to pass over slightly any circumstance which may secure to us any beneficial branch of trade, however insignificant it may appear in a general view of the whole of our commerce, in order to break, as far as may be possible, the force of the blow which is impending over us.

The Consol-market has been quite steady, and the closing price was 90 to ⅛ for the account; Exchequer-bills at 53*s.* to 54*s.* premium. Bank stock, in which there has been a rise of about 2 per cent., closed at 206½ to 207½.

In the foreign market there was more activity, particularly in Dutch and in Belgian stock, which have both experienced a considerable advance, the Dutch 2½ per Cents. leaving off at 48⅜ to ⅝, and Bulgian at 92⅔ to ⅞. In the othesr, prices generally are higher than yesterday, but not in any material degree.—*Times, July* 6.

COTTON.—The market opened with a very limited inquiry, and during the first three days of the week lower rates were accepted for American; since Tuesday, however, the demand has been very brisk, and prices have more than recovered the depression, leaving our present quotations for American and East India ⅛d. and for Brazil ¼d. per lb. higher than those of the preceding Friday. 15,000 American, 13,000 Pernambuco, 500 Maranham, and 1600 Surat have been taken on speculation, and 200 American for export. The sales amount to 35,560 bales, namely—770 Sea Island at 13½d. to 14d.; 120 stained 9d. to 11d.; 12,060 Bowed Georgia 8⅜d. to 9¾ 3d.; 8080 Mobile, Alabama, and Tenessee 8⅜d. to 9½d. 7500 New Orleans 8½d. to 10¼d.; 2000 Pernambuco and Ceara 10½d. to 11½d.; 800 Bahia and Maceio 9⅝d.; 10¾d.; 1640 Maranham 10⅜d to 11d.; 40 Demerara, &c. 10½.; 10½d. 250 Egyptian 12½d.; 40 Carthagena 8½d.; and 2260 Madras and Surat at 6d. to 7½d. per lb. The imports are 4934 bags.—*Liverpool Times, July* 9.

FRENCH PAPERS.

(From *Galignani's Messenger* of Saturday.)

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 2d inst. contains the following of the 27th ult. from Vienna:—"By the latest Turkey mail, which has just arrived, we have received intelligence from Constantinople to the 11th ult., by which it is stated that Ibrahim Pacha continued his retrograde march, but that, owing to the bad roads, the Egyptian army, with all its heavy artillery, could retire but slowly. It was thought that Ibrahim Pacha would reach the separation line, behind the Taurus, towards the middle of July. Letters from the frontiers of Servia mention that the inhabitants of Turkish Thessaly have lately sustained great injury from brigands, who traverse the country in well-armed bands of several hundred individuals, and not only attack travellers, but whole communes. The general opinion is, that these bands are chiefly composed of the Palicari who have left Greece. The Porte, it is said, has called upon three neighbouring Pachas to collect all men able to bear arms to drive away these banditti. Should the Turks succeed in expelling them, they will probably return to Greece, which will be a serious annoyance to the Greek Government. Metallics, 5 per Cents., are 93 1-16; ditto, 4 per Cents., 85 3-16; Bank Actions, 1,248."

The *Journal de Smyrne* of May 23, contains the following:—"The French squadron, under the command of Admiral Hugon, is still at anchor near Vouria, expecting the promised reinforcements. It consists of 6 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 3 sloops, 4 brigs, and 2 storeships. The English fleet consists of 8 ships of the line, 7 frigates, and a great number of smaller vessels. The Russian fleet in the Bosphorus consists of 13 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 3 sloops, 5 brigs, 3 schooners, 2 store-ships, 1 steam-vessel, and a great number of transports. Accounts from Alexandria mention that it is the intention of the Pacha to leave from 50,000 to 60,000 men in the territories ceded to him by the Porte, partly to introduce the intended changes without resistance, and partly to keep in check the Bedouins, whose restless spirit still causes him anxiety. The rest of the army return to the several garrison towns in Egypt. The firmans which contain the amnesty and cessions had arrived at Alexandria, and caused the most lively joy to Mehemet Ali and the inhabitants. The symptoms of discontent which had appeared among a certain class of the Egyptian population have entirely subsided. The last accounts from Constantinople mention the arrival in that capital of a courier from Alexandria, with Mehemet Ali's act of submission, drawn up according to the basis proposed by the Porte. The Sultan appeared so gratified with is, that he ordered a beautiful sabre, set with diamonds, to be made, on purpose for a present to the Viceroy of Egypt. This sabre, worth 1,000 purses, has already been [illegible] off to its destination."

The *Cassel Ga[illegible]e* states that, on the 17th ult., the Director of the Regency, Eggena de Fulde, being seated at a table d'hote, publicly declared that the last Assembly of the States had been guilty of infamous conduct in impeaching the Minister of the Interior and of Justice, as it could not have had sufficient time to consider various points charged against him. Upon this M. Hagedorn de Stan, a member of the States, who was present, called M. Eggena to account, and, at length, a meeting with pistols was settled, but the seconds, upon consideration, decided that it should not take place till after the session.

We have received a file of *Corfu Gazettes* to the 15th ult., containing the speech of the Lord High Commissioner on proroguing the Parliament of the Ionian Islands, and the official promulgation of the acts passed during the session, none of which call for particular notice.

Extract of a letter from Toulon, dated 1st inst.:—"The brig La Menagere, Captain Baligot, has just arrived here from Ancona, Naples, Palermo, and other ports of Italy, at which she had touched on her voyage to and from Naples, whither she was despatched to annouce the release of the Duchess of Berry, and her approaching arrival at Palermo, where she had pressed her wish to reside, under an engagement not to quit it."

The *Journal de Paris* contains the following article:—"One of the most positive signs of the present improving state of France is the amount of the duties of manufactured articles in gold and silver. This manufacture is almost exclusively confined to Paris, and of all articles of luxury these are always the first to feel the effect of any political or commercial crisis, and the last to revive with the return of peace and prosperity. The following is a statement of the produce of these duties during the last three years:—1830.—First six months, 529,040f. second six months, 304,9 5f. 1831.—First six months, 258,439f.; second six months, 368,798f. 1832.—First six months, 330,721f.; second six months, 454,980f. The first six months of the present year has produced 490,864f. Thus it appears that the manufacture was less in the first half-year of 1831 than immediately after the days of July; and, on account of the repeated disturbances, did not begin to revive until the measures of the Government had restored the country to security and confidence. Relaxed again by the cholera and the events of June in last year, it resumed fresh vigour in the second half of the year, and during the last six months has reached a point almost equal to the *maximum* for many years. Such facts as these are the best answers to those who deny that industry and commerce have improved."—*Times, July,* 8.

RUSSIAN POLICY.

Russia, tied down by the Holy Alliance, which prohibited the Sovereigns from entering into any war which was not approved by all, negotiated for a long time before she could obtain permission for the war she wished to wage against the Turks.

In vain did she resort to pretexts, the attention of Europe was not then distracted by internal difficulties of too pressing a nature; she kept a watchful eye on all her movements, and did not allow Russia to stir a step until after she was bound by alliance to act only in concert with the other Powers. The protocal of the 23d of March (April 4,) signed at St. Petersburgh and acceded to by the Duke of Wellington in the name of all the contracting parties, stipulates that no advantage should be aimed at after the war, except such as was common to all the other Powers.

When Russia, dissatisfied with the tardy resolutions of her allies, wished to make war on her own account, she thought proper to renew her declarations of disinterestedness to calm the disquietude which her conduct occasioned, and she solemnly and repeatedly engaged to take to herself no advantage which was not equally shared by the other Powers. She renewed this engagement on all subsequent occasions, and more particularly in her *reserved circular*, dated the 21st of April, 1827, of which I have now before me a copy, lithographed at St. Petersburgh. It is unnecessary to observe that the same declaration was solemnly repeated at the moment when, contrary to the wish of the other Powers, Russia commenced her war against Turkey; and that it was still more precisely renewed after the disasters of her first campaign.

The year after, when her progress roused the attention of Europe, she felt herself compelled for the moment to place bounds to her ambition, and almost within sight of Constantinople she signed the treaty of Adrianople. In execution of her previous engagements, she then stipulated the free passage of the Dardanelles to every flag. Afterwards, in a declaration, she recalled to recollection her promises of disinterestedness, as well as this example of her performance of them.

By what right, then, does she now, in disregard of all those stipulations, take advantage of the weakness and of the subjection of the Ottoman empire, which she has brought about in order to cause the entrance of the Dardanelles to be interdicted to all other flags but her own, and this in direct contravention of the promises she had solemnly made before the events she thus turns to account occurred? L.

P. S. The following extract from a Russian paper called the *Northern Bee*, published in the end of May, is not unworthy of your notice at the present moment:—

"The Emperor had scarcely arrived at Dunaborg when he visited the works of the fortress and the Bridge-head, accompanied by General Benkendorff and General Rauch, the King of Prussia's aide-de-camp. His Majesty, after examining the whole in detail with the practised eye of an old Inspector-General of Engineers, was pleased to express his satisfaction. The immensity of the labours which have recently been accomplished astonish all military men. It is worthy of remark that enormous and magnificent works have been simultaneously constructed at Cronstadt, and that lines of a gigantic development render Kieff and Brest-Liveleski fortresses of the first rank. Bobruisk Revel, and Modlin, have had their works considerably augmented. The citadel and bridge-head are advancing to completion at Warsaw. Finally, a great arsenal is being formed at Starzow, on the Upper Vistula, at the frontier of Austrian Gallicia. It is impossible to avoid being struck with astonishment on contemplating such extraordinary activity and such prodigious resources."

MADRID, JUNE 27.

Among the different descriptions of fetes given on the occasion of the *jura*, the most striking were the three bull-fights which took place on the Plaza Mayor. The first of these fights, called the royal fight, was really a grand and imposing spectacle. Although the space of which the Plaza Mayor consists will admit 80,000 persons, it did not hold all who were anxious to have a sight of the fight. According to ancient custom, the proprietors and lodgers of the houses whose windows are situate on the Plaza Mayor are obliged to give up those windows to be disposed of in the way that His Majesty may think fit, whenever any *funciones Reales* are to take place. The King had assigned the principle balconies for the royal day to the high military and civil dignitaries, to the *corps diplomatique*, and to the chiefs of the state offices; the other windows, as well as a large amphitheatre raised for the occasion, were given up to the inferior officers of the household, and other minor *employés*. All who were present at the *fête* were either really invited or supposed to be so.

On the day appointed for the fight their Majesties arrived on the spot at 5 o'clock, and took their station at the principal balcony of the Casa Real de Panaderia, under a magnificent canopy which had been prepared for them. The other balconies of the same edifice were occupied by the other members of the Royal Family, and by the *servidumbre*. The whole of the windows looking towards the place were filled with spectators when their Majesties arrived. The company of hallebardiers stationed themselves immediately under the Royal balcony, where they remained during the whole time of the fight.

The chief interest of the fight was in the appearance of four *caballeros en plaza*. These *caballeros* are not professional *toreros*, they are noble amateurs, who attack the bulls on horseback, wearing the ancient Spanish costume, and armed with short lances called *rejoncillos*. The Dukes de Berwick, de Frias, de Florida Blanca, and de l'Infantado [illegible] their [illegible]. After going round the space in the carriages of their sponsors, who accompanied them and presented them to their Majesties when they came in front of the royal balcony, they mounted on horseback and commenced the fight, which proved fatal to two of them, for they were speedily unhorsed by their infuriated antagonists, and were carried out of the arena desperately wounded. Seven bulls were fought against by the *cabelleros en plaza*. The *picadores*, the *matadores*, and lastly the real *toreros*, took their turn, and fought against a succession of bulls, which were brought into the arena for that purpose. The fight continued until 8 o'clock in the evening, when the approaching darkness put a stop to it.

The other two fights also attracted very great crowds of spectators. On the second day three new *caballeros en plaza* also figured and were not more succesful than their predecessors. On the third day the arena had been divided into two so as to allow of two fights at a time.

The theatrical representations which took place in the presence of their Majesties on the evenings of the 23d and 25th, at the theatres of La Cruz and the Prince's had nothing remarkable besides the splendid manner in which the inside of the two theatres had been decorated and illuminated. None were admitted but those who held special invitations. The pieces performed had been got up for the occasion, and abounded in allusions which were awkward attempts at flattery.

Yesterday the series of fetes was closed by the *simulacro* (sham fight), in which figured about 30,000 men, divided into two armies, one of which was to take possession of Madrid, and the other defended it. The latter army was, of course, victorious. The field of battle was in the plain which is on the right of the road to Alcala. Their Majesties witnessed the battle from the Belvedere of the Buen Retiro.

During the three last days of the *funciones Reales* public curiosity was kept alive throughout, but it was mere cold curiosity, and the coldness of it seemed to increase towards the end. The people were anxious to see every thing to the last, but they were never moved by gladness. The King, in all his perambulations about the city during the fetes, was always received with marked coldness. He seemed to have been greatly affected by the silence which was maintained wherever he appeared. The Queen is also said to be equally affected by this. It is reported to-day that the impression made on the King's mind of the unpopularity of his Gov[illegible]ment is such, that a change of Ministry [illegible] measures will forthwith take place.—*Times, July* 8.

BRUSSELS, [illegible]

It has begun to be [illegible] of the Orange facti[illegible] to be told, are [illegible] ancient nobi[illegible]

of the Queen of the French is a mere political stratagem, to make believe in the birth of an heir to the throne. They would deny, if they durst, the *grossesse* of the young Queen, and relying on the absence of all official preparation for verifying the fact which is about to take place, they have somewhat prematurely allowed their "weak invention" to transpire. It may be true that there is not much danger of a disputed succession in Belgium, arising out of question of mere identity; but since it has been thought necessary to surround the throne with great public functionaries and officers of state, the precautions which are elsewhere adopted to obviate the claims of pretenders, and to establish the strict line of succession, appear to be just as desirable in a constitutional monarchy as in the purest emanations of the right divine. Should the Queen of the Belgians give birth to a prince, it is said that he is to bear the historic title of the Duke of Brabant.

The arrival of the ministers appointed by the northern Sovereigns to represent them at the Court of the King of the Belgians has from time to time been delayed, but there is reason to believe that in the course of the present month those from Berlin and Vienna will really make their appearance. In the mean time the Emperor of Austria has thought fit to notify the happy delivery of the Archduchess Maria Dorothea, wife of the Archduke Joseph, of a son; and the marriage of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to the Princess Maria Antoinette, the sister of the King of Naples, has been notified to this Court by both Governments.—*Times, July* 8.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF PRIESTCRAFT.

IN ALL AGES AND NATIONS, BY WILCIAM HOWITT.
London: Effingham Wilson.

This is a history not only of priestcraft, but also in great measure of superstition, in all ages and nations; and such a history as might be expected from a poet and Quaker, who differs from the established church as well in creed as in regard to church government, and who holds in abhorrence every approach to priestly domination. It is an eloquent, indignant, and bitter denunciation of all the oppression and fraud that have been committed in the name of religion. We think it sometimes too sweeping in its censures. The author gieves to priests too exclusive a claim to all the vices of human nature, and ascribes to them nearly all the ignorance, delusion, and misery under which men have ever groaned. The idea seems to pervade his volume, that an order of priests is almost of necessity a combination of malignant and rapacious conspirators against the virtue and happiness of mankind; he makes no allowance for the effect of a general ignorance, involving the priests as well as the people in gloom and delusion, and for the awful propensity of men in all ages to the worship of idols, or to false systems of religion. It must be admitted that priestcraft has been one direct enemies of the species, that it has allied itself with ignorance, been the foe of knowledge and truth, wantoned in licentiousness, tyranny, and cruelty, and enchained the souls of men. Mr. Howitt has drawn up a frightful catalouge of its crimes, both in ancient and modern days. His book may be read with much profit, as well as with lively interest. It illustrates the depths of wickedness into which men may plunge, when invested with uncontrolled power, and shows how the divine name of religion may be prostituted to the meanest and foulest purposes. The author commences with the earlist records of paganism, in Assyria, Babylon, Syria, Egypt, and Hindostan; the sketche the superstitions of those nations, and describes the power usurped by their priests, and the eivl purposes for which it was used. He then comes to the Greeks, the Gauls, the Druids, the Scandinavians, the Northern Indians, Mexicans, and Peruvians. A large part of the volume is devoted to the inexhaustible theme of Papal superstitution and priestcraft; and the churches of England and Ireland receive poetic justice in the close of the work.

Our first quotation shall be a passage which we think open to much censure. The author says—

"We now come to the Holy Land, and to the only priesthood ever expressly ordained of heaven. It night have been expected that this would prove a splendid exception to the general character of the order; but alas!--as the Jewish dispensation was formed under the pressing necessity of guarding against the idolatry of surrounding nations, and as merely preparatory to a more spiritual one, so it would seem as if one design of the Almighty had been to show how radically mischievous and prone to evil an ecclesiastical order is, under any circumstances. The Jewish priests had this advantage over all others whatever, that they were one tribe of a great family, to whom, in sharing out the land given to them of God, the altar was made their sole inheritance—the whole country being divided amongst the other eleven tribes. But, notwithstanding this fair title, so strongly did the universal spirit of priestcaft work in them, that their history may be comprised in a few sentences, and is one of the most striking in the world. It began in Aaron with idolatry, accompanied by most pitiful evasions; it showed itself in its prime, in the sons of Eli, in shameless peculation and lewdness; and it ended in the crucifixion of Christ! Such a beginning—a middle and an end—the world besides cannot show." idea that a design of the Almighty in itment of the Jewish priesthood was w radically mischievous and prone iastical order is," is utterly at ture and common sense. The as undoubtedly appointed urposes, to preserve the he one living and le; and it seems appointment could have been made, if the thing appointed had been "*radically mischievous.*" The selection of facts from the Jewish history to illustrate the character of the pristhood is grossly unfair and unjust. Is the venerable and excellent name of Aaron to be branded with idolatry, as though that were the characteristic of his whole life, on account of one sin (however grievous), and in opposition to the tenour of all the rest of his conduct? The above passage is extremely unfortunate; and if Mr. Howitt's Church critics deal with him as he has dealt with Aaron, they will condemn his work as a tissue of misrepresentations.

This, however, would be unture. The work is highly coloured, and betrays very strong feelings, but we do not believe the author has intentionally perverted facts. The following extracts are fair specimens of the work: the first relates to Papal superstitions and priestcraft:—

"Frauds were multiplied abundantly to besot and blind the popular spirit. Monks, bishops, warriors, and men of the worst characters, nay of neither character nor real existence, as St. George and his dragon, were canonized, made into saints, and their lives written in a manner most calculalated to beguile the ignorance of the times. Shrines were set up, and churches dedicated to them, where people might pray for their aid. Dreams and miracles were pretended to throw light on the place of their burial; solemn processions were set on foot to discover and take them up; and the most miraculous powers attributed to them. Bones were buried, and afterwards pretended to be found, and declared by heaven to belong to saints and martyrs; and bits of bone, hairs, fragments of filthy rags, and other vile things; chips of the true cross, &c. were sold at enormous prices, as capable of working cures and effecting blessings of all kinds. The milk of the Virgin, and the blood of St. Januarius, which liquified on the day of his festival, were particularly famouse in Italy. In England, at the dissolution of the monasteries, many very curious ones were found. The parings of St. Edmond's toes; some of the coals that roasted St. Lawrence; the girdle of the Virgin, shown in eleven several places? the belt of St. Thomas of Lancaster, an infallible cure for the head-ache; part of St. Thomas of Canterbury's shirt; but chief of all the blood of Christ brought from Jerusalem, and shown for many ages at Hales in Gloucestershire. This sacred blood was not visible to any one in mortal sin; but in doing sufficient good work, i, e. paying money enough, it revealed itself. It was preserved in a phial, one side of which was transparent, the other opaque. Into this the monks every week put a fresh supply of the blood of a duck; and, on any pilgrim arriving the dark side was shown him, which threw him into such consternation for his sinful state, that he generally purchased masses and made offerings till his money or fortune began to fail; when the charitable monks turned the clear side towards him, he beheld the blood, and went away happy in his regenerate condition."

"All kinds of ceremonies and festivals were imported from paganism for the same end. Auricular confession was invented, by which the clergy became the keepers of the consciences of the whole world; and the spiritual tyrants, not merely of the weak and the wicked, but of every one capable of a sense of shame or of fear. Indulgences were granted for the commission of crimes, and past sins pardoned for money and gifts of land: and purgatory! that most subtle and profitable invention of priestcraft, was contrived to give the church power over both living and dead. Thus was the religion of Christ completely disfigured by pagan ceremonies, and made to sanction all wickedness for the sake of gain. The very celebration of worship was ordered to be in Latin; an unknown tongue to the great mass of those who heard it, so that they were reduced not only to feed on the chaff and garbage of priestly fables, but in the very temple of God himself to fill themselves with mere wind and empty sounds. The bread was taken from the children and given to the dogs. Mass was invented—that splendid piece of mummery which, filling the eyes while it enlightened not the mind, was at once an instrument of keeping the people in ignoranee; of fixing them fast by the imagination to the hollow trunk of formality; and of filling the pockets of the priests, by whom it was never performed without a fee;—for the souls of the dead paid more or less according to the imagined need. For many a great sinner masses were established for ever; and whole lordships were given to the church, to support chapels and chantries for the peace of souls that were already beyond rescue, or need of redemption. Every prayer and paternoster had its price. Thus was heaven, earth, and all therein, turned into a source of beastly gain. The rage for dominion in the popes, says Mosheim, was accompanied by a most insatiable avarice. All the provinces of Europe were drained to enrich those spiritual tyrants, who were perpetually gaping after new accessions of wealth.

"Another mode of influence was constituting churches asylums for robbers and murderers; another, that dark one of excommunication; another, the borrowing of ordeals from the pagans; another, the right of patronage; and lastly, the terrors of the inquisition."

The description of the tortures practised in the Inquisition is harrowing, and might well create an abhorrence of priestcraft:—

"Then come the secret examinations, the accusations from unknown sources, the intimidations,—the torture! The torture has five degrees: first, being threatened to be tortured; secondly, being carried to the place of torture; thirdly, by stripping and binding; fourthly, the being hoisted on the rack; fifthly, squassation.

"The stripping is performed without regard to humanity or honour, not only to men, but to women and virgins. As to squassation, it is thus performed: the prisoner has his hands tied behind his back, and weights tied to his feet, and then he is drawn up on high, till his head reaches the very pulley. He is kept hanging in this manner for some time, that by the greatness of the weight hanging at his feet, all his joints and limbs may be dreadfully stretched, and on a sudden he is let down with a erk, by slackening the rope, but kept from coming quite to the ground; by which terrible shake his arms and legs are all disjointed, whereby he is put to the most exquisite pain; the shock which he receives by the sudden stop put to his fall, and the weight at his feet, stretching his whole body more intensely and cruelly. According to the orders of the inquisition, this squassation is repeated once, twice, or three times in the space of an hour.

"Another mode of torture is, by covering the mouth and nostrils with a thin cloth, so that the victim is scarcely able to breathe through them; then, letting fall from on high, water, drop by drop, on his mouth, which so easily sinks through the cloth to the bottom of his throat, so that it is impossible for him to breathe, his mouth being filled with water, his nostrils with the cloth; so that the poor wretch is in the agony of death. When this cloth is pulled out of his mouth, as it often is, to answer questions, it is all over water and blood, and is like pulling his bowels through his mooth. All this time he is lying in what is called the wooden-horse; that is, a trough across which a bar is placed, on which the man's back rests, instead of on the bottom, while his arms, shins, and thighs, are tied round with small cords, drawn tight by screws, till they cut to the very bones.

"The physician Orobio, a Jew, gave a most lively account of the torture practised upon him after he had lain in his dungeon three years. He was brought to the place of torture. It was towards evening. It was a large underground room, arched, and the walls covered with black hangings. The candlesticks were fastened to the wall, and the whole enlightened with candles placed in them. At one end there was an inclosed place, like a closet, where the inquisitor and notary sat at a table; so that the place seemed to him the very mansion of death, every thing appearing so terrible and so awful. After some preliminary torments, such as tying his thumbs with small cords till the blood spouted out from beneath the nails; they fastened him with small cords, by means of little iron pulleys, to a wall as he sat upon a bench; then drawing the cords which fastened his fingers and toes with great violence, they drew the bench from under him, and left him suspended in the strings, till he seemed to be dissolving in flame, such was his agony. The they brought a sort of ladder and struck n against his shins, giving five violent strokes at once, under the exquisite pain of which he fainted away. They then screwed up his cords with fresh violence, and tied others so near that they slid into the gashes the first had made, and produced such an effusion of blood that they supposed him dying. On finding, however, that he was not, they repeated the torture once more, and then remanded him to his cell! To imagine men practising these cruelties on men, and that in the outraged name of Christ, the fountain of love and mercy, is revolting enough; but to read of them mangling, dislocating and dashing to pieces the delicate frames of young and lovely women of which Llorente gives various instances, puts the climax to our abhorrent indignation. Such, in particular, were the treatment of Jane Bohorques, and her attendant, a young Lutheran girl, afterward burnt at the auto-da-fé.

The following passage is justly indignant; is reveals the oppressions suffered by the society to which the author belongs and the contemplation of their wrongs may have not a little contributed to strengthen his zeal against bigotry:—

"Dissent was forced on the nation by the bigotry of the rulers and the priests, it was fanned into inextinguishable flame by continual jealousies and persecutions under every reign, till that of William and Mary; and in our own time has, by the lukewarmness of the established clergy, led to its extension tenfold in the new schism of the Methodists. The history of the Society of Friends is full of the most singular persecutions on the part of the clergy, and the magistracy incited by them. At one time, according to Sewell, their historian, almost every adult of this persuasion was in prison. At a very early period of their association, two thousand four hundred of them were incarcerated. From the time of their rise to the very day of the passing of the Act of Toleration they were harassed and abused in all possible manners. Their property was seized, their meetings forcibly scattered with rude soldiers and the scum of the people; they were confined in the most loathsome prisons, where many perished, from hardships and severities of winter, and of men more wintry than the elements. To escape from this state of shameful and intolerable oppression, William Penn, one of the greatest and most illustrious men which this country ever produced, led out his persecuted brethren to America, and three founded one of the states of that noble country, which has now risen to a pitch of prosperity which is the natural fruit of liberty; and stands an every-day opprobrium of priestcraft, and a monument not merely of the uselesseness, but the impolicy and nuisance of establishments. In the new but great cities of that vast empire—in the depths of its eternal forests, and on its mountains and its plains, that scorn to bear the schorching foot of despotism, millions of free men, who have escaped from the temporal and spiritual outrages of Europe, lift up their voices and their hearts in thanksgiving to Him who has given them a land wide as their wishes, and as free as the air that envelopes it. They have gone out from us to escape our cruelties and indignities, and are become our practical teachers in the philosophy of religion and goverument.—*Liverpool Times, July* 9.

PORCELAIN WARE.

An elegant service of porcelain has lately been completed for the use of His Majesty by Messrs. Flight, Barr, and Barr, at the works in Worcester, which deserves notice as a specimen of the advance made in a branch of manufactures which has only of late years been successfully cultivated in this country. The service is, we understand, intended to be used at the banquets given by the King to the different orders of kinghthood; and the ornaments worked upon it are, properly enough, emblematical of its destined employment. They consist of the Royal arms of England, encircled by a border of de Royal, or garter, blue, upon which ena paintings of the principal orders of k are placed. These paintings ar by richly embossed gold, imi and orther ornaments, the ceedingly splendid. Con culty of this peculiar species the hazards which beset its diffe its low condition only a few yea much praise cannot be bestowed on the who have succeeded in finishing this bea specimen. At the same time it must be gra ing to all Englishmen to see that skill and perseverance have triumphed over the obstacles which hitherto opposed the advance of British industry in this department of art, and that works can be produced in this country which will not suffer by a comparison with the vaunted productions of the continent. One of the greatest difficulties in finishing porcelain ware is to give brilliancy and richness to the colours composing the ornaments. For this beauty the service we are noticing is remarkable, and more particularly that portion of it forming the borders round the Royal arms. This border, as we have before stated, consists of a deep blue colour, which is peculiarly adapted for exhibition on procelain, as the intense heat required for its production gives it a depth and lustre scarcely impartable to colours laid on other materials. The order for the service was given more than two years ago, but in consequence of its extent, and the time required for its elaborate finish, it has only just been completed. By permission of His Majesty, it was for a short time exhibited at the London house of Flight, Barr, and Barr, in Coventry-street, but it has lately been removed to the Palace at Windsor. Some samples are, however, retained by the manufacturers, from the inspection of which an idea may be formed of the splendid effect produced by the complete set.—*Times, July* 8.

MISCELLANEA.

LONDON CUSTOM HOUSE.—The board and its attendants consist of 66 persons, who cost £30174. 6*s*. the law officers, 12 (there were 16 in 1819.) £6447. 10s.; officers for general business £7136. 7s. 7d. (in 1819 there were 40 at a cost of £ 9, 795. 9s. 3d.); clerks for general business on the classification, 146, cost £18,222. 5s.; cashiers and paymasters, 14, cost £4650; comptrollers and examiners of accounts, 23; there are besides, 75 officers in the long room department, 210 at the water-side, 433 in the warehousing department, 57 in the coast guard, and 570 tide waiters and watermen. The establishment in 1819 consisted of 2000 individuals, since which there has been effected a reduction of 346; the expense in 1819 was £243,678. 14s 11.; the reduction since is £34,234. 15s. 3d. The following is an important document:—

Years.	Gross receipt.	Amount of salary. &c.	Rate per cent.
1819	£7,749,463	£477,913	£3. 1s. 8d.
1833	£9,454,854	£243,678	£2. 11s. 7½d

[*Liverpool Times, July* 9.

TRADE WITH FRANCE. DR. BOWRING.—This gentleman has just completed his very useful and important labours in France and returned to London at the beginning of last week. At all the great seats of commerce in that country —Paris, Bourdeaux, Nantes, Havre, &c. the Doctor was very warmly greeted by the authorities and the principal merchants and manufacturers. At each place he fully explained the object of his mission, which was to learn what mutual steps might best be taken by the governments of England and France, to establish reciprocally free trade between the two countries. It is only a very short while since almost all the influential newspapers in France were the bigoted supporters of the fashionably-styled and miserably delusive *protective* system. Remarkable changes have, however, taken place, and even in towns where protected manufactures are carried on, the Journals of all parties, agreeing in nothing else, loudly call on the government to adopt the principles of free trade with England. We have seen a very able article in the *Courrier Français* of last week which speaks of Dr. Bowring's mission in the highest terms of approbation, and with arguments which cannot be controverted, advocates unrestrained freedom of commerce—the once abused, but now triumphant doctrine of the Political Economists. It is expected that in their next session the French Chambers will discuss this most important subject, and remove many of the fetters which now cramp the energies of French commerce; and, we need scarcely say, that our own government, distinguished for their advocacy at all times of the true principles of commerce, will do every thing they can to advance the interests of British merchants. The thanks of commercial men in both countries will be most justly due to Dr. Bowring and his friend and colleague, Mr. Villiers for their indefatigable exertions in bringing about this happy consummation.—*Ibed.*

James Smith, one of the authors of the "Rejected Addresses," is not only a wit but an attorney and he dwells or dwelt in Austin-friars. Now it so happened that another James Smith, solicitor, came to dwell in the same building, in Austin-friars with our friend the parodist; and the consequence of two James Smiths, attorneys, of No. may be easily conjectured. Letters, messages, papers of all kinds, were continually going astray, and the confusion was most amazing. At last one morning, James Smith the new comer, made his appearance in the chambers of his namesake, with an open letter in his hand. This sir, said he, I find is intended for you. It is a confidential letter, but I have read it from beginning to end. "You made a mistake of the same kind a few days ago, and it is most unpleasent." "I really can see no remedy for this confusion, but that one or other of us should leave the building." "I agree with you (said *our* James); and you, of course must be the man to leave." "I do not see why it should be me, and not you," was the answer. "Because, my dear fellow,' replied the with "you are here *James the second*, and therefore should *abdicate*."—*Frazer's Magazine.*

ADVANTAGES OF LOW PRICES.—A gentleman in one of the steam-boats asked the steward when he came round to collect the passage-money (Is. each for the best cabin) if thre was no danger of being blown up? The steward promptly replied, "No, sir, not the least; we cannot afford to blow people up at these low prices."—*Scotsman.*

ANTIQUITY OF COMBINATIONS OF WORKMEN.—The first notice of combinations of workmen is in the year 1548: the 2d and 3d Edward IV. c. 15 of that year promises that "artificers, handicraftsmen, and labourers have made confederacies and promises, and have sworn mutual oaths, not only that they should not meddle with another's work, and perform and finish that another hath begun, but also to constitute and appoint how much *they shall do in a day, and what hours and times* they shall work, contrary to the laws and statutes of this realm, and to the great hurt and impoverishment of his majesty's subjects." In this is no allusion to wages, but as the unions had been entered into to fix the quantity of work and regulate the hours of working, the objects were of an analogous nature, and directed to the control of the market of labour. Subsequently, acts were passed expressly to restrain combinations for raising wages; the frequent occurrence of statutes of this nature only serve to show their futility; for combinations multiplied, and union and secrecy were forced upon them, by their illegal character. In 1824, the entire system was abandoned by the legislature; it was discovered that laws to prevent the combination of workmen, and not their employers, were partial and unjust; that, if successful, they could only tend to press one class of the community at the expense of another; but what was much more important, it was ascertained, that all such efforts, whether politic or not, were abortive; since it was beyond the power of legislation to prevent the open or covert union of workmen. The act of 1824 (5 George IV. c. 96) repeals all laws, previously made, against combinations of workmen, to advance or fix the rate of wages, to alter the hours of working, to decrease the quantity of work, to induce others to quit, or return to work, &c., provided no violence is used! In the following year this act was amended, in conformity with its fundamental principle, of leaving workmen individually and collectively free in the disposal of their labour. With this view provision was made for protecting workmen, who did not choose to be members of any association, to engage their industry on whatever terms, or to whatever master, they may choose. in perfect security against molestation, insult, or personal danger.—*Wade's History of the Middle and lower Classes.*

THE OLD MEN OF THE CHURCH.—Sinbad the sailor, in his multifarious and adventurous wanderings, once chanced to land in a desert island, in which a strange creature, the Old Man of the Sea, leapt upon his shoulders, and there, spite of all his efforts to dislodge him, night and day, for a long time, maintained his station. By day, he compelled poor Sinbad by a vigorous application of the heels to his ribes, to go where he pleased.—beneath the trees, whence he plucked fruit, or to the stream, where he drank. By night, he still clung, even in his sleep, with such sensitiveness to his neck that it was impossible to unseat him. At length a successful stratagem presented itself to Sinbad. He found a gourd, and squeezed into it the juice of the grupe, and set it in a certain place till it had fermented, and became strong wine. This he put to the mouth of the Old Man of the Sea, who drank it greedily, became drunk, and fell asleep so soundly, that, Sinbad unfolde his clinging legs from his breast, hurled him from his shoulders, and, as he lay crushed his head with a stone. The adventure of Sinbad was awkward enough, but that of poor human nature has been infinitely worse. *The Old Man of the Church* from age to age, from land to land, has ridden on the shoulders of humanity, and set at defiance all endeavours and all schemes to dislodge him. Unlike the Old Man of the Sea, whose best beverage was a brook, he is too well inured to strong drink to be readily overcome by them. He is one of those drinkers called deepstomached, and strong-headed; who set out all guests, dare and bear all spirituous potations, and laugh, in invulnerable comfort, over the intoxication of the prostrated multitude. And what wonder? His seat has been at the boards of princes. The most sparkling cup has not passed him. He has vintages reserved solely for favourites; and though there has not blenched. The tears to it could not render it too sweet-drops of despair too poisonous: though the sound of battle was in his ears, he ceased not to grasp the flagon,—it was music,—though martyrs burned at their fires came strongly upon him, he interrupted not his carouse, but only cooled more gratefully his wine. He has quaffed the justice of all vines; presided at the festivities of all nations; poured libations to all gods; in the wild orgies of the ancient German and British forest he has revelled; in the midnight feast of skulls he has pledged the savage and the cannibal; the warfeast of the wilderness, or the sacred banquet of the refined Greek, alike found him a guest; he has taken the cup of pollution from the hand of the Babylonian harlot; and pledged, in the robes of the Gallic Primate, renunciation of the Christian religion with the Atheist. Lover of all royal fetes; delighter in the crimson-cushioned ease of all festivals in high places; soul of all jollity where the plunderers and the deluders of man met to rejoice over their achievements; inspirer of all choice schemes for the destruction of liberty and genuine knowledge when the vintage of triumphant fraud ferments in his brain, till the wine of God's wrath, in the shape of man's indignation, confound him,—what shall move him from his living throne? From the days of the Flood to those of William the Fourth of England he has ridden on, exultingly, the everlasting incubus of the groaning world.—*Howitt's History of Priestcraft.*

LAUNCH OF A STUPENDOUS STEAMER.—On Saturday week the *Monarch*, a splendid steam ship, the largest ever built in this country, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Green Wigram, and Green, at Blackwall, in the presence of an immense number of spectators. Several large steamers were near the *Monarch*, compared to which they seemed as pigmies. The following are the demensions:—Extreme length, 206 feet 1 inch and a half; width of deck, 37 feet; width outside the paddles, 54 feet 4 inches; length of keel in the tread, 166 feet; length on deck, from the stem to the taffrail 193 feet; depth in hold 18 feet. The extreme length given above is within two feet of the largest ship in the British navy; she is larger than any of his Majesty's frigates, and longer than our 84 gun ships. Her tonnage measures something more than 1,200 tons, and accommodation below is so extensive that she will make up 134 beds: 100 persons may conveniently dine in her saloon.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.—The entire value of this manufacture, in 1760, did not amount to £200,000; but since that time, by the aid of human skill and machinery, it has not only extended its produce over all Europe and America, but has undersold the Asiatics in their cheap and home markets; sending a larger quantity of its produce to the East Indies and China than to the United States. In 1824, Mr. Huskinson stated, in the House of Commons, that the annual produce of this manufacture was £33,500,00.; in 1827, it was stated to be £36,000,000.; and at present cannot be estimated under £37,000,000. Deducting six millions for the cost of the raw material (though it certainly does not amount to that sum) leaves £31,000,000. More than 850,000 weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c. are employed in this manufacture, the amount of whose wages, at £24. per year, exceeds two millions; and the wages of 111,000 engineers, masons, smiths, joiners, machine-makers &c. at the rate of only £30. a-year, would produce £3,330.; making altogether £5,330,000, which, deducted from £31,000,000. leaves £25,670,000. for the profits of capital invested in looms, workshops, mills, machinery, &c. This capital was estimated, in the year above-mentioned, at £65,000,000, and at present exceeds £75,000,000. The number of men altogether employed is 1,200,000. Such is the prodigious annual amount raised by this single manufacture, exceeding by one million the whole gross revenue estimated to be raised in the whole stupendous and 'celestial' empire of China. Such are the results of the combination of capital with the wonderful powers of machinary, perhaps equal to the work of eighty millions of men. Even the most cool and inattentive observer is astonished, when inspecting the prodigious efforts of this combination of human skill and ingenuity at Manchester, Glasgow. Paisley, &c.; effects which, more than all theological and metaphysical arguments, demonstrate to the greatest unbeliever—

> ——— 'how wonderful is man,
> A beam etherial, sullied and absorpt,
> Though sullied and dishonoured, still divine!'

At present the exports of cotton goods form nearly half of the whole exports of the kingdom—*Preber's Resources of the British Empire.*

CARES OF ROYALTY.—LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MAY 29.—To prevent mistakes and *misconceptions*, his Majesty has been pleased to order, that at the Queen's Drawing-Rooms and her Majesty's State Balls, the Masters of the Horse, the Master of the Buck Hounds, Equerries and Pages of Honour, and all officers of the Navy and Army, Militia and Yeomanry, the Lords Lieutenants of Counties and Deputy Lieutenants, should appear in uniform pantaloons and boots, agreeably to regulation. All persons belonging to their Majesty's Households, and all others who wear their civil uniform are on similar occasions, to appear in shoes with, buckleces and *breeches with knee buckles.*—*London Gazette.*—[Exalted and truly monarchical is the function of ordering the breeches and the boots, the shoes and the buckles of a Court, in a state paper! Here is indeed the use of a king, for without a king to take such matters in hand, a queen would be in a predicament of much delicacy, duty commanding her to insist on the breeches and modesty forbidding. We hope after this plain and distinct mention of *breeches* by His Majesty in the *London Gazette*, that the foolish mock-modest custom of describing them as *inexpressibles* will go out of fashion.]

DIGNITY OF A REPUBLIC.—The policy of my government being to give to its public servants small salaries, the latter act but in unison with this policy, in having their establishments small. It is not for those honoured by being selected to serve the Republic abroad, to complain. Nor, with the English, do I believe, that the consideration attaching to foreign ministers, is dependent upon the salaries they receive. However large these may be, and sometimes are, in the representatives of the imperial and royal gegernments of Europe, they are still so much below the wealth of the home circles in London, as to be no distinction, supposing distinction to be sought on that ground. The surpassing incomes in the home circles, and habit of expenditure, with the ample accommodations by which the many who possess them live surrounded, incline their posssessors to regard such official strangers as objects, rather than agents, of hospitality. It may be otherwise in capitals on the Continent, but this is the general relationship which the diplomatic corps holds to society in London.—*Rush's Narrative of a Residence at the Court of London.*

LONDON DOCK COMPANY.—The annual general meeting of proprietors of the London-docks was held on Friday, for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the last half year, and of choosing directors for the year ensuing. The Chairman, John Blunt, Esq., said that the directors regretted that they were not able to recommend to the proprietors to make the same dividend they had made in January last; but they felt that they were best serving the real interests of the company by limiting it to the actual amount of profit realized, instead of pursuing the course adopted by some other establishments, of anticipating future profits. The defalcation of late in some departments of their business, was notorious to all the proprietors; in tobacco and barilla, for instance, but chiefly from the impediments in the trade with Portugal, in port wine, their stock of which was now less than averaged by 8,000 to 10,000 pipes. In other departments there had been a considerable increase during the half year; for instance, in West India, East India, and Mauritius produce. Still, notwithstanding the improvement in these branches, and the fact that there was a sum little short of 100,000*l.* due to the company, the directors thought it best to recommend to the company a dividend of *1l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent, for the last half-year. A desultory discussion took place, in which it was strongly urged by several proprietors that every means of economy ought to be adopted; and it was recommended among other things to the consideration of the directors, whether they might not, with advantage to the company, reduce the number of their body, and give up the establishment in Bank-buildings, by which not only would a saving be effected, but greater convenience afforded to the shippers and merchants, by some of the directors being continually to be found at the docks. Mr. Blunt, in reply, doubted the policy of removing the establishment from the dock-house, so much of the business of the dock being obtained by the directors in the city, and by personal application; but said that these, as well as all other suggestions from the proprietors, would be certain of meeting with due consideration from the Court. The question being put upon the amount of dividend. it was carried unanimously, and the proprietors proceeded to ballot.—*Times, July* 8.

"BELLOWS TO MEND"—A REGULAR "BLOW UP."—At Unionhall, on Tuesday, William Benson, the organ-blower, of Newington Church, preferred a charge of assault against a woman, named Drake, arising out of the following circumstances:—The organblower, on passing up a densely populated court in Newington, and hearing a "blow-up," as he expressed it, in one of the tenements, stayed for a while listening outside the window. He had not been there many minutes, when he received the contents of a bucket of water, which soused him to the skin, and a voice from the first-floor window exclaimed, "Take that, my old musicianer; listeners never hear any good of themselves." The organ-blower had scarcely recovered from the shock which the drenching had inflicted, when Mrs. Drake rushed out of the house, attacked him tooth and nail, like a fury, ejaculating, "I'll soon give you bellows to mend, my old organist;" and being a powerful woman she soon conquered Benson, who is lame in one foot, and while he was on the ground, she swore that she would jump all the wind out of his carcase, and incapacitate him from blowing the bellows in an organ gallery as long as he lived. She would probably have carried her threats into effect had it not been for the interference of some of the neighbours, who rescued him from the impending danger and carried him home.—On the part of the defence it was urged that the organ-blower, instead of minding his own business, visited the court in question for the purpose of listening outside the windows of some married women in the absence of their husbands; and in the event of a male visitor being present, then spreading reports calculated to be detrimental to their characters for virtue. This was not the first occasion upon which he had been discovered in a similar situation, and having rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the ladies of the court, they determined upon putting a stop to it in future, and for that purpose thought a good ducking would do him no harm when they caught him at his old tricks again. Mrs. Drake protested that she had not used either tooth or nail on the occasion, but admitted having sluced him with potato-water. With respect to the charge of knocking him down, she denied it, averring that he had fallen through lameness or intoxication, or perhaps through both, as he was a man, she added, much given to "lush." When the organ-blower tumbled down he did not remain idle, for it was sworn that he struck the defendant three times with a stick while he was lying on the flat of his back.—The organ blower said that there was a conspiracy against him by the women who inhabited the court, and the only cause he could assign for such a strong feeling operating against him was in consequence of some moral advice he had given a carpenter's wife while her husband was absent at work.—The female to whom the organ-blower alluded here stepped forward, and, with "fury flashing from her eyes," denied the imputation thus cast upon her character, declaring that she wanted no greater satisfaction for the insult directed against her by the organ-blower than his retiring to any convenient spot that he selected, and there have a regular "set to," and see who had the most pluck.—Other women here stepped forward to complain of the "Paul Pry" propensities inherited by the unfortunate organ-blower, who besought the Magistrate's protection, and the woman Drake was held to bail to keep the peace, it being evident that she entertained a strong feeling of enmity towards him.

Four savages, three men and one woman, belonging to a tribe of Indians called Charruas, which was almost entirely exterminated a short time back by the troops of the Republic at Uruguay, of which Monte Video is the capital, have just been brought to Paris by M. Curel, Director of the College of Monte Video, with the spetial permission of the Government of the Republic, Among them is the Cacique Vaimaca, surnamed Peru. who in 1814 entered the service of General Artigas. They are all copper-coloured their heads are round, and their hair is of the deepest black. The Cacique Peru, who is, about 50, has an immense scar on his body from a sabre wound he received in battle. Notwithstanding his grave and solemn demeanour and stern countenance, he could not refrain from smiling at some ladies who went with a party to visit him. Tacuabè, who is the youngest of the three men, has very agreable features, and was celebrated in his own country for his skill in taming wild horses and bulls. He displayed the manner of throwing the lasso, or cord with which they entangle and imprison their enemies. The young female is called Goyunusa; she is not handsome, but her complexion is not so red as her companions. She is only 20 years of age, and is the wife of Tacuabé, who is of the same age. She formerly cohabited with Peru, but this change of husbands is allowed by their customs, marriages being made and dissolved without any formalities. The fourth Charrus, named Senaqué, was the constant attendant of the Cacique Peru during the war against Brazil, and is renowned for his fidelity and bravery. He has the mark of a wound from a lance on his breast. They are all nearly naked, and are generally crouched round a fire, at which they broil the fresh meat that is porvided them. They at first showed a fierce alarm on the appearance of a large party that went to visit them, but soon became familiar, and conversed freely in Spanish and Portuguese. They have been visited by M. Geoffroy [illegible] Hilaire, and many other men of science. At present they are residing at No. 19, Allée des Veaves, Champs Elysées, but it is said that they will shortly be exhibited to the public.—*Galiguani's Messenger.*

JUNOT AND HIS STEWARD.—Junot, the Duke d'Abrantes, was extremely kind to his servants, and it was well known in Paris that they robbed him to a considerable amount. "They may take a few bottles of wine, or a few pounds of meat, I believe," said Junot, when his friends referred to the circumstance, "but the real robber is my steward, and I do believe he plunders me by wholesale." "Then why not get rid of him?" "It is of no use," replied the marshal; he is in other respects a good man; he is attached to me, and has rendered me some services: besides, if I were to dismiss him, I should be cheated in the same way by another." On the first day of the year, a grand day in France, the numerous servants belonging to the marshal came to offer their customary congratulations. On each of them he conferred a gift. "As to you, sir,' said he, addressing his steward, "I will make you a present of every thing you have robbed me of during the past year." The steward made a low bow and retired.—*Anecdotes of a Detenu, in Monthly Magazine.*

THE LANCASHIRE WITCHES.—Lancashire has long been celebrated for the beauty of its women "the Lancashire witches" being a standing toast in all private and public convivalities. In the higher and middle classes of society, there are certainly to be found many exquisite specimens of female loveliness, many exceedingly graceful and feminine beings. They may be seen in abundance in all social circles, in places of amusement and parade, in which, like the sex all the world over, they naturally assemble; a passion for admiration and attention forming an essential and important portion of woman's character, and one too of the utmost value, and worthy cultivation. But these must not be sought for amongst the precociously-developed girls herding in factories. Here, on the contrary, will be found an utter absence of grace and feminine manners; a peculiar rancous or rough timbre of voice; no such thing as speaking soft and low, "that most excellent thing in woman," a peculiarity owing to various causes, a principal one of which is, early excitement, producing a state of vocal organs closely resembling that of the male. Here is no delicacy of figure, no "grace in all her steps," no "heaven within her eye," no elegance of tournure, no retiring bashfulness, no coy reserve, no indication that a [illegible] soul dwells there in all its youthful [illegible] with its host of hidden delights, [illegible] the touch of some congenial [illegible] all its sensibilities and [illegible] places an awkward [illegible] badly moulded from [illegible] frame-work, in [illegible] from the [illegible]

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founded upon utility, and a general aspect of coarseness and vulgarity of expression quite opposed to all ideas of excellencies in the moral and physical attributes of excellencies in the moral and physical attributes of the sex.—*Gaskell on the Manufacturing Population of England.*

THE COMPOSITION OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH TOO ARISTOCRATIC.—"There is another cause of weakness in the established church, proceeding from that aristocratic composition which appears a part of its very strength. Its members never harmonize with the people in political opinion; they often take a severe and active course in direct opposition to the wishes of the popular heart. As a body, they are and profess themselves to be bound up with the anti-popular and patrician party; whereas, the greater part of the dissenting sects are, more or less, of the popular side; the latter thus acquire power by consulting opinion, and become the rules of the poor by affecting to be their friends. Even where, in the case of the loyal and subordinate Wesleyan, the politics generally may incline to the powers that be, some individual point-some isolated but stiring question—to-day the slavery question, tomorow the factory bill—occurs, on which the Wesleyan, no less than the bold and generous 'Independent,' is united with most popular opinions. For I know not how it is, but it seems to me, that wherever a man is very active on some point of humanity, he always finds himself suddenly surrounded by the great body of the English people. Let me not desire preachers of a serene and passionless religion to mix themselves ostentatiously with the politics of the day, or to be amidst the roar and tumult of democratic action; but, surely, if they ought not to be active in support of the people; it is like laving a mine of gunpowder beneath their spiritual efficiency, and their temporal power, to be distinguished in activity against them. Every unpopular vote of the bishops is a blow on the foundation of the church. Religion is the empire over the human heart; alienate the heart, the empire necessarily departs. But if sir, the composition of the church establishment were less exclusively aristocratic; if its members, as in its days of power and purity, sprang more generally from the midst of the great multitudes they are to rule, I apprehend that, while they would be equally on the side of order and of strong government, their principles would be less exposed than at present to suspicion, and would seem to the people dictated rather by the sacred spirit of peace, than by the oligarchical and wordly influence of temporal connexions. And thus, sir, by a farsighted and prophetic sagacity, thought the early patriarchs and mighty men of the Reformation. It is they who complained that general zeal and diffused learning would cease to be the characteristics of the clergy, exactly in proposition as the church should become more in established provision for the younger sons of the great. It is they who predicted that when the people saw none of their own order officiating in the ministry, the divine sympathy between flock and preacher would decay, and the multitude would seek that sympathy elsewhere in schisms and sects. The lethargy of the established church is the life of dissent.—*Bulwer's England and the English.*

DESCRIPTION OF AN AFRICAN CHIEF.—Round his head, just above the eyes, was a band of fur, somewhat resembling in size and colour a fox's tail, neatly trimmed and smoothed; underneath this his black woolly hair was hidden; but above it grew to its usual length, until at the top, where a circular space was shaved in the manner of the monks and Zoolos; round this circle was a thick ring of twisted hide, fixed in its position by the curling over of the surrounding air, which was altogether sufficiently thick to resist a considerable blow. On one side of his head was a single feather of some large bird, as an emblem of his rank, and just above his eyebrows a string of small white beads, and another across the nose. Close under his chin he wore a quantity of coarse hair, like the venerable beard of a patriarch, hanging down on his breast, his ears had large slits in their lower lobes, and were made to fall three or four inches, but without any ornaments: these holes in the ears are often used to carry articles of value. Each arm was encircled by a quantity of hair like that tied on his chin, the ends reaching below his elbows. Round his body were tied two strings, with twisted strips of hide, with the hair on them, much resembling monkey's tails; the upper row was fastened close under his arms, and hung down about twelve inches, the end of each tail being cut with much precision and regularity; the lower row resembled the upper, and commenced exactly where the latter terminated, until they reached the knees. It bore altogether a great resemblance to the Scotch kilt. On his ankles and wrists he had brass rings, or bangles. His shield was of bullock's hide, about five feet long, and three and one half broad; down the middle was fixed a long stick, tufted with hair, by means of holes cut for the purpose and projecting above and below beyond the shield about five inches. To this stick were attached his assagayes and spears. The only difference in these weapons is, that the former is narrow in the blade, and small for throwing: the latter broad and long, with a stronger staff for the thrust. The chief differed from his people, only in the mock beard and feather, which they were not permitted to wear. In concluding the description of Chinchingany's costume, it is necessary to observe that this is entirely military, and used only when upon warlike expeditions. At other times, the Hollontontes are [illegible] Kaffers, with nothing but a [illegible] skin purse, not two inches [illegible] the Delagoa tribes, or as [illegible] he appearing without [illegible] Kaffer tribes is considered indecency, that the [illegible] putting the

offender to death. The feeling of shame thus appears to be increased in proportion as its seat is limited. These were fine negroes, tall robust, and warlike in their persons; open, frank, and pleasing in their manners, with a certain appearance of independence in their carriage, infinitely above the natives with whom the party had hitherto communicated. *Captain Owen's Narrative of Voyages, &c.*

DOMESTIC.—At the late Fancy Fair her Majesty bought at one of the stalls a handsome purse, which she displayed to the Duke of Wellington, and asked the opinion of his grace on it. The duke said he thought it very handsome. Her Majesty replied she was glad he thought so, for she purchased it for him, and forthwith presented it.—By the return of persons imprisoned for debt in 1832, in England and Wales, it appears the gross number was 16,470; of whom 4,093 maintained themselves, three-fourths being too poor to provide for themselves. By the fourth report of the common law commissioners, dated the 1st March, 1832, it appears that of persons in execution for debt in 1831, more than 25 per cent. were for debts under £30, and more than 45 under £30.—A few days ago the Duchess of Kent sent Sheridan Knowles a very handsome letter, complimenting him on the manner in which he had sustained the national drama of England, both as author and actor, and ordering a copy of all his published productions.—The National Scotch Church, Regent-square, London, was filled, on Sunday week, by perhaps one of the most numerous and respectable congregations ever assembled within the walls of a church. Such, indeed, was the anxiety to hear the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, who had been announced to preach on the occasion, that the church was crowded to overflow long before the service commenced, and thousands were unable to find admittance.—Lord Garlies, eldest son of the Earl of Galloway, it is stated in the fashionable circles, is about to unite himself with the Lady Blanch Somerset, daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.—In the year 1806 there were 191 subscribers to the Wakefield Public Library, of whom 128 have departed this life.—The Hon. Charles Edward Law, the late Common Sergeant of London, has been elected by the court of aldermen to the office of Recorder of that city. The learned gentleman is the son of the late and brother of the present Lord Ellenborough.—Paganini's second and, as he announced it, last concert, took place on Wednesday evening week, at the Opera House. Twelve months since crowds would have rushed to hear the tones produced by this violinist. On Wednesday the pit and stalls, were not half full; not more than twenty boxes were occupied and some of those by only one person.--Lord Althorp will,it is reported, shortly lead to the alter a lady in the state of widowhood who resides in a county adjoining to Northamptonshire.—In the House of Commons, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Spring Rice announced the intention of Government to repeal all the duty on taxed carts.—There is a story rather current of a gentlemen of fortune having been recently seen to pocket a shell of considerable value at an auction-room, and, on being followed home to his own house, having been compelled to relinquish his prize, with something handsome in the shape of *hush-money*!—The iron trade is at present pretty brisk at the prices fixed on April quarter day; so much so, indeed, that some parties confidently look for an advance.—The Boards of Stamps and Taxes have been consolidated into one board, or head, of "Stamps and Tax Office," and C. Pressly, Esq., is appointed secretary.—It is curious enough, that Bonaparte's favourite but vulgar exclamation of "Bah, bah!" should be adopted as a mode of expressing their sentiments, by some of the impatient and speechless members of a British House of Commons.—One of those scandalous scenes which sometimes occur to the disgrace of this country took place on Tuesday, in Portman-market. A wife was sold and bought, if such terms may be applied to so horrid a transaction. The act of so exposing, and giving up a female by one man to another, in a halter, is a *misdemeanour* in both buyer and seller; and the police ought to have interfered and apprehended both parties. A severe example by fine and imprisonment should at once be made; and it may be hoped, that, in due time, even the memory of so barbarous an usage will perish.—The Duke of Newcastle and his family will visit his newly-purchased domain of Hafod, in Wales, immediately after the recess, for the first time.—The Indian cholera has reappeared in Edinburgh; that is to say, a few straggling cases have occurred.

FOREIGN.—The *Hanover Gazette*, of the 21st instant, announces that the disorder, in the eyes which has for some time afflicted the young prince George of Cumberland, is considerably abated, and that a speedy cure is expected. We sincerely hope that this expectation will be fulfilled.—The Naples steam-vessel arrived at Constantinople on the 8th of June, with the Crown Prince of Bavaria and eighty other passengers on board, merely on an excursion of pleasure.—The German papers continue to report of actual or threatened disturbances in different parts of Germany and Italy by persons disaffected to the governments. In the little territory of Saxe-Meiningen, several individuals had been arrested as members of revolutionary societies; and, in the dominions of the King of Sardinia, a serjeant of cavalry and a lawyer had been executed upon charges of high treason. Several arrests of persons implicated in political plots have taken place recently in the Roman states.—Accounts from Constantinople state, that Ibrahim Pacha was seriously ill, and that the Russian army was in full and regular retreat. All their useless horses had been ordered to be sold, & 15 transports have been taken up for the use of the Russian commissariat. This movement of the Russian army is confirmed by the fact that these transports have been insured in London.—The King of Prussia, it would appear, begins to entertain some misgivings with respect to the views of the missionaries who have been sent to convert the Jews. By a recent cabinet order these persons are enjoined to confine themselves to the letter of their commission, and abstain from political interference of every kind.—The German papers of the 25th contain a decree of the King of Bavaria, authorizing the levy of 3,500 men in his territories for the service of his son the King of Greece; the expenses of all kinds to be defrayed out of the Greek treasury.—It appears that Gen. Sebastiani, notwithstanding his infirmities, has still a hankering after office. He has obtained a promise of being appointed the *locum tenens* of Marshal Soult (as minister of war) during the intended *sejour* of the latter at the baths at Mont d'Or.—The Russian accounts from the frontiers of Poland are still harping upon the discontented impatience which is but ill suppressed in that country and ascribing it to the machinations of the propagandists of France. The "leniency," as it is called, with which the Poles have hitherto been treated is now thought to have had a bad effect upon them, and henceforth a new system is to be adopted under which even the nobility are not to be exempt from the degradation of corporal punishment. This, no doubt, will be a refinement in the tactics of the cruel autocrat.—We have further accounts from Para, from which it appears that the number of victims during the late disturbances is estimated at 300, the greater part of which were Portuguese, in twelve houses in which they had taken refuge, to the number of about thirty in each, and where they were attacked by cannon and massacred, and many were killed in other houses, whose only crime was being of the Portuguese nation.—Ibrahim Pacha is continuing his retrograde march from Asia Minor over Mount Taurus.—The Cortes met on the 18th ult., to take the oath of fidelity to the young Princess of the Asturias, as legitimate successor to the Spanish throne. They were restricted by their oath to this specific object, and all care was taken to prevent them from meddling with any other.—Brussels papers state, on the authority of accounts from the Hague, that the mission of Prince Frederic of Berlin, to solicit the support of the Berlin Cabinet, has completely failed, and that the King of Prussia strongly recommended to the King of Holland to submit to the terms proposed to him.—The King of Sardinia is represented to be proceeding with extraordinary severity against persons suspected of being concerned in the late conspiracy in Piedmont; the parties accused being, it is said, hurried to execution with as little attention to the administration of justice as during the reign of terror in France. The Emperor of Austria is suspected of encouraging these atrocities, that the people may be excited into open insurrection, and that he may have an opportunity of interfering in the matter.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The committee now sitting on the naval and military expenditure intend to propose sweeping reductions. In the cavalry, the regiments will be formed into ten regimental brigades; which will cause a reduction of 1726 officers and men, and of 1818 horses, including the staff of twelve regiments, and exclusive of the Life and Royal Horse Guards. The household troops are to be formed into two corps of ten troops each, making one brigade regimental, with distinct commandants; the King as colonel. This will cause a reduction of the staff of one regiment and four troops. The Gazette of Friday week contains the new Admiralty regulations respecting the dress of the various ranks in the naval service.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A special general Court of proprietors of East India stock was held yesterday, when the East India Bill now before Parliament gave rise to a long discussion, which, however, led to no result. The chairman said that the bill was now under the consideration of the Court of Directors, and that whenever anything occurred that demanded the especial attention of the Court of Proprietors, they might rely on being immediately called together.

VENTILATION OF BED-ROOMS.—There should be a constant circulation of fresh air in bedrooms. The lungs must respire during sleep as well as at any other time, and it is of great importance to have, when asleep, as pure an air as possible. It is calculated that each person neutralizes the vivifying principle of a gallon of air in one minute; what havoc, therefere, must an individual make upon the pure air of his bedchamber, who sleeps in a bed closed snugly with curtains, with the doors and windows shut, and, perchance, a chimney-board in the bargain! Our health and comfort depend more upon these apparently trivial points, than most people are aware of. "Confined air," says Dr. Franklin, "*when saturated with perspirable matter*, (the quantity of which is calculated to be about five-eighths of what we eat,) will not receive more, and that matter must remain our bodies, and cause disease.....We may recollect, sometimes, on waking in the night, we have, if warmly covered, found it difficult to get to sleep again. We retire often without finding repose in any position. This *fidgettiness*, to use a vulgar expression, is occasioned wholly by an uneasiness in the skin, owing to the retention of the perspirable matter." To obviate the ill effects of this annoyance, the following rule is recommended: Preserve the same position in your bed, but throw off the clothes, and freely admit the fresh air. This will clear the skin of its perspiration, and you will experience a decided and speedy refreshment. If this be not successful, get out of bed, and walk about the room; and having shaken the bed-clothes well, turn them down, and let the bed get cool. When you begin to feel the cool air unpleasant return to bed, when you will experience the good effects of your plan. The bed itself should always be so placed as to admit a free circulation of air round it, and the curtains (if curtains there must be) ought never to be perfectly closed.—It would well, if in all the apartments, but especially in bed-chambers, the upper sashes of the windows were contrived to let down; for, by this means, the admission of fresh air would be at all times perfectly safe, as the body, even when under such a sweat as could not without danger be interrupted, may receive all the refreshing, restorative, and invigorating influence of the air, without being exposed to a steam of it.—Franklin himself, whatever might be the reason, slept with his window open more or less, and advised his friends to do the same, many of whom adopted the practice and acknowledged the advantages of it.—Fifty or sixty years ago the prejudice against the admission of air in the day-time into a sick room was as great as it now is against the admission of the night air into a bed chamber. Early habits, and fear, are arbitrary rulers.

MR. MATHEWS' LAST NIGHT.—Mr. Mathews on Friday night terminated his 14th "At home" at the Theatre-Royal, Adelphi, when he delivered an extempore farewell address to the audience, in his usual happy style, of which the following is the substance—"Ladies and gentlemen, my season has come to a termination. I am placed in an awkward situation. I am a plant by myself, surrounded by those of foreign growth; but, notwithstanding, it being the 14th year that I have transported you, I, have put out a bill which was accepted by your smiles and approbation and I am happy to say that every member in the house cried 'Hear, hear, hear!' I am not skilled in the Italian nor in the German languages, and therefore beg that you will accept my gratitude in plain English. There are, ladies and gentlemen you are aware, an Italian opera and a German opera, but I trust, and must believe, that you will not forget there is an English opera (alluding to Mr. Arnold's company playing at the Adelphi Theatre). I now take my leave of you for 9 months, at the expiration of which time I shall present you with another bill, and I hope you will find me and my table as green as ever; and, ladies and gentlemen, although you may bestow your favours upon more deserving objects, allow me to say you cannot on any more sincere or more grateful than your humble servant—Charles Mathews." On the conclusion of this address immense applause, under which Mr. Mathews retired, pervaded all parts of the house, which was greatly crowded.—*Times, July* 8.

BEAR HUNTING IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—At Haga (near the frontiers of Norway we first heard great complaints of the bears in the neighbouring forests, and of the ravages they had made among the cattle. A fortnight before, three had been killed by the peasantry, which they described as being as large as the small horses that drew our vehicle, and of the black species. For the purpose of destroying them, the peasants assemble in large numbers and extending themselves in a line, beat through the part of the forest where they are supposed to be, uttering at the same time loud shouts, and firing occasionally their guns. The beasts being thus disturbed assemble together, sometimes the number of twenty, and the hunters then collecting their forces surround them and commence a general fire upon the foe. This kind of hunting is attended to those who pursue it singly with considerable danger; as if the first shot miss or any other part than the head be wounded, the enraged animal rushes upon the aggressor, whose only dependence must then be on his own speed, though by retreating quickly behind a tree, if he have sufficient agility, he may have a chance of escaping. In Norway, however, as well as in the Northern parts of Sweden, the peasant undaunted goes thus in pursuit of the bear unattended, relying upon hs own skill and activity, and generally returns triumphant. Sometimes he takes along with him two or three small dogs, which when the bear is found by barking around him, divert his attention from the hunter who is thus enabled to get a certain shot. In this manner a peasant in the neighbourhood of Kongskvinger in Norway, who was celebrated for his address in this kind of hunting, had in a very short time destroyed six of these animals. An instance of singular courage took place the preceding winter at Haga, in a peasant who searching for his cow found a large bear making a repast on her. Unterrified though armed only with his hatchet, he without hesitation attacked it, and had the good fortune to come off victorious without sustaining any injury —*Sir Arthur de Brooke's Travels in Sweden, &c.*

FANNY BEAUHARNOIS' DINNERS.—The viscountness was in the custom of giving a weekly dinner to a numerous party. The fare at her table was invariably so bad that her guests were compelled to lunch before they came to her house. The dinners given by Napoleon to those whom he honoured with an invitation were, on the contrary, served up in the most magnificent style: his chief cook, with the exception of that of Cambaceres, was the most celebrated *artiste* of the day. Napoleon seldom remained more than twenty minutes or half an hour at table, and the instant he rose all the guests departed. "When I dine with Fanny Beauharnois," said Lauragais, "I cannot help thinking that I am exactly in the situation of Lazarus picking up the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table. At her cousin, the emperor's banquets, I endure the punishment of Tantalus, surrounded with luxuries, and deprived of the power of enjoying them. The difference between Napoleon and [illegible] is this: the one is a *potentate*, and the other a *tate en pot*," (a dirty scullion, or sat[illegible] —*Anecdotes of a Detenu, in* [illegible]

BOMBAY.—Printed and published [illegible] by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the [illegible] Church-lane, where all communications for the EDITOR, are received.